The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1980

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/canadianrose1980cana

MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONT
M1L 1Z8

The Canadian Rose Annual 1980

Angus McLellan

EDITOR

Published by
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
20 Portico Drive
Scarborough, Ontario M1G 3R3

Editor's Notebook

One of the many maxims often intoned by observers of that cliché-ridden sub-culture known as the "World of Sports", is the one about coaches and managers. This maxim is never said about winning coaches and managers — just losers. "A coach", (or manager), the experts say, "is only as good as the players." This has always seemed to be far too simplistic to be taken seriously as an assesment of failure, and it certainly does nothing for the egos of coaches and managers who are winners! However, having spent many years as a sifter of words, I believe there's a lot of truth in the thought behind that old sports maxim — at least, as it applies to Editors, "you're only as good as your material". In this case, I'm talking about winners, not losers.

When I assumed responsibility for the 1980 Canadian Rose Annual late in 1979, it was with the realization that I possessed one of the great handicaps haunting all editors — ignorance. My wife is the rose grower in our family, while I'm a mere appreciative digger. Research, and lots of it, was clearly indicated. So I plunged into several back copies of the Rose Annual. Very interesting — and very educational, but I was just as terrified. How does one handle such high class material? Surely everything that could be said about roses has been said? Then the articles for the 1980 Annual started to arrive, as arranged by my predecessor, George Roberts, and the Publications Committee. I needn't have been so apprehensive. The material was there, in amazing variety, well written by experts, good solid stuff. All I had to do was make sure it wasn't messed up before it got to the printer. For this editor at least, a joyful experience, and I hope it is the same for you.

By far the largest section of the Annual is, as it has been for many years, devoted to the "Clearing House". This is as it should be for what many believe to be the rose growers' "Bible" in Canada. The editors of this highly regarded feature, Audrey Guadagni and Rachel Flood have skillfully compiled literally hundreds of reports from dozens of contributors across the country, and come up with a very readable and valuable Rose Guide. Highly recommended for experts and novices alike.

A major event for rose lovers last year was the Rosafari, the bi-annual meeting of the World Federation of Rose Societies held in

South Africa in 1979. A Past-President of the CRS, Milton Cadsby was a member of the Canadian delegation to Rosafari '79 and has given us an excellent detailed and colourful account of people and events at this international gathering. The prolific Judge has also produced separate articles on the Worlds Favourite Rose contest winners, and his annual nostalgia-trip to 40 years ago in the Rose Society. The Lotte Gunthart painting of the World's Favourite Rose, Queen Elizabeth, is our first colour plate in this annual.

Another feature of wide general interest is a Symposium conducted by the American Rose Society in which contributors from all regions of the U.S. have chosen what they believe to be their top Exhibition Roses and explain why they made their selections.

Responding to the rapidly expanding interest in miniature roses, we have two articles on the subject — one by Saskatchewan horticulturalist Brian Porter; and the other by Ralph Moore of California. Mr. Moore, world famous as a miniature rose hybridizer and nurseryman, has written a fascinating history of the miniature rose, and has some interesting suggestions for the future.

Also in this edition, you will find something a little bit unique — an article designed not only to be read, but also to be spoken. CRS President Ross Linton calls it "Selecting Your Roses", and has written the text in such a way that it can be used, very easily, with slide pictures already in the Rose Society Slide Library which is available on request.

1979 was not only the year of Rosafari and all its happy memories, it was also the Year Of The Rose throughout the world. In keeping with this international theme, we have a wide variety of articles from many countries; New Zealand, Tasmania, Switzerland, Rhodesia (now called Zimbabwe), as well as the U.S., Canada and Britain. A wide range of topics include the formal birth of a new rose; some tips on taking good pictures of your favourite blooms; and how the CRS became involved in this year's exciting Les Floralies internationale in Montreal. I found one of our articles from Britain particularly enchanting. It was written by L.C. Longley of Kent who was born on a nursery in 1892. At the age of 14 he became the fifth generation to enter the family business, and to begin, as it turned out, a long love affair with a multitude of roses. I think you will also enjoy the "memories" of Mr. Longley.

As I said earlier, working on the Annual has been a very new experience, but it has been made much easier than expected by the generous assistance of many CRS members. George Roberts, who

laboured well on earlier Annuals and arranged for most of the material in this edition; the other members of the Publications Committee, Betty Budd, Ross Linton, Milton Cadsby and Gerry Walker who gave me much needed guidance and many contributions; Evelyn Fallis who gathered the far-flung material for Canadian Roundup; my wife Pat, who became co-editor as publishing deadlines pressed down upon us. To all, I say thank you once again — and a special nod of appreciation to Gladys Fenton and all the other people at Maracle Press in Oshawa for their help, tolerance and understanding in the production of what we believe is another good edition of The Canadian Rose Annual.

Angus McLellan.

Contents

Editor's notebook — *Angus McLellan* 2
Patrons, Officers, Directors and Committees 6
Presidents of The Canadian Rose Society 9
From The President's Desk — *Ross B. Linton, Q.C.* 11

1979 National Rose Show 13
Les Floralies Internationale de Montreal — A Backgrounder — *Betty Budd* 15
Canadian Roundup — *Angus McLellan* 17
Rosafari 1979 — *Judge Milton Cadsby* 27
The Internationality of The World Rose Federation — *Dr. H. C. Gerd Krussman* 37
Queen Elizabeth, The World's Favourite Rose — *Judge Milton Cadsby* 41
The Best Exhibition Roses — Symposium — *Dale E. Martin* .. 44
Plant Breeders Rights for Roses and Amateur Hybridizing in New Zealand — *Nola Simpson* 54
The Rose in Tasmania — *I. J. Le Fevre* 57
The First European Alpine Rose Trials — *Dietrich Woessner* 61
Christening of A Rose 66
Rhodesia and Roses — *Elizabeth Leaver* 68
The Fragrance of Roses — *Graham Stuart Thomas* 72
Photographing Roses — *Stuart C. Dobson* 77
Selecting Your Roses? — *R. B. Linton, Q.C.* 83
Miniature Roses — Where Are We? — *Ralph S. Moore* 91
Miniature Roses — The Saskatchewan Way — *Brian J. Porter* 97
Memories of a Rose Grower — *L. C. Longley* 100
The Rose Society Forty Years Ago — *Judge M. A. Cadsby* . 107
The Clearing House — *Mrs. A. Guadagni and Mrs. K. Flood* 112

The Canadian Rose Society wishes to thank Mr. Alex Raab of White Rose Nurseries, Unionville, Ont., and Mr. Larry Sherk of Sheridan Nurseries, Etobicoke, Ont. for generously supplying the colour photographs used in this edition of The Canadian Rose Annual.

The Canadian Rose Society

Chief Patron
His Excellency The Right Honourable
Edward Schreyer, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada

Patron Principal
Son Excellence le Très Honorable
Edward Schreyer, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.,
Gouverneur Général du Canada

Patrons
Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Baillie
Mr. J. E. Bradshaw
Mrs. R. M. Brophy
Miss M. E. Dove
Mr. S. McGredy
Mr. R. Simonet
Mr. P. Wright

Honorary Directors

Mrs. J. J. Gallagher
Mr. R. S. Gomme
Mr. E. D. Goulding
Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
Dr. Leslie Laking
Mr. T. Mayer
Mrs. A. L. Naismith
Dr. I. L. Nonnecke
Mr. J. W. Whytock
Mrs. C. T. Wilson

OFFICERS

President
Ross B. Linton, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents
Judge M. A. Cadsby
Mrs. E. Fallis

Treasurer
Mr. W. J. Comper, 64 Lingarde Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1R 1X9

Executive Secretary
Mrs. B. Hunter, 20 Portico Drive, Scarborough, Ontario, M1G 3R3

Board of Directors

Mr. T. W. Brennand
Mrs. B. Budd
Mr. J. H. Budd
Judge M. A. Cadsby
Mr. F. N. Comper
Mr. W. J. Comper
Mrs. E. Fallis
Mr. R. H. Keith
Mr. K. Laver
Mr. R. B. Linton, Q.C.
Mrs. N. Linton
Mr. A. R. McLellan
Mrs. P. McLellan
Mr. G. Pagowski
Mr. H. A. Price
Mr. G. C. Roberts
Mr. G. Walker

Auditor
Mr. F. Comper

Constitution Committee
Chairman — Mr. J. H. Budd

Cultural Advisory Committee
Chairman — Mr. G. Pagowski

Exhibition Co-Ordinating Committee
Chairman — Mrs. B. Budd
Mr. J. Budd, Mr. R. H. Keith

Finance Committee
Chairman — Mr. Frank Comper

Judges Committee
Chairman — Mr. R. H. Keith

Publicity Committee
Chairman — Mrs. P. McLellan

Trophies & Medals Committee
Chairman — Mr. E. D. Goulding

Rose Research & Education Fund
Chairman — Mr. K. Laver
Mr. J. E. Bradshaw Mrs. L. Wilson

Membership Committee
Chairman — Mrs. N. Linton

Publications Committee
Chairman — Ross Linton, Q.C.
Mrs. B. Budd Mr. G. Walker
Mr. A. McLellan Judge M. A. Cadsby

Editor "The Canadian Rose Annual"
Mr. A. R. McLellan, 50 Copping Rd., Scarborough, Ont., M1G 3J8

Editor "The Canadian Rosarian"
Mr. G. Walker, 22 John Street, Thornhill, Ontario, L3T 1X8

Speaker's Committee
Chairman — Mr. G. Roberts

Representatives to the Royal Winter Fair

Mr. T. W. Brennand Mr. J. W. Whytock Ross Linton, Q.C.

Regional Director Committee for 1980

Chairman — Mrs. E. Fallis
46 Norlong, Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4C 3W7

Regional Directors

Mr. A. R. C. James, 3936 Braefoot Road, Victoria, B.C. V8P 3T2

Mrs. B. Whiteside, 51 Lissington Drive, S.W. Calgary, Alberta. T3E 5E2

Mrs. H. A. Biddulph, Box 9, Group 322, R.R. 3, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2E7

Mrs. G. Caldwell, R.R. #1, Shanty Bay, Ontario L0L 2L0
Mr. G. H. Magee, 1121 Homedale Blvd., Windsor, Ontario N8S 2T6
Mrs. Wm. McCann, 1 Queen St. N., Thorold, Ont. L2V 2P7
Dr. Fern A. Rahmel, 555 Weller Street, Peterborough, Ont. K9H 2N9
Mr. Peter Fawcett, 838 Hortop Street, Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4P1
Mr. Dudley Deeley, R.R. #4, Bowmanville, Ontario L1C 3K5
Mr. George Blyth, 219 Dick Street, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 1N3

Mrs. Eileen Ouellette, 19 Bras D'Or, Pte. Claire, Que. H9R 1W5
Mr. Theo Mayer, 125 Merton Avenue, St. Lambert, P.Q. J4P 2W1

Mrs. W. S. Armstrong, R.R. #2, Granville Ferry, Annapolis County, N.S. B0S 1KV
Mr. Les Miller, Box 1194, Dalhousie, N.B. B0K 1B0
Mrs. A. E. Ings, 22 Queen Road, P.O. Box 10, Montague, Prince Edward Island C0A 1R0

PRESIDENTS
of
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
and its predecessor
THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines
1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward
1921	Dr. A.H. Rolph
1922-3-4-5	Miss Helen L. Beardmore
1926-7	Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Sr.
1928-9	Mr. P.H. Mitchell
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1932-3	Mr. A.J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P.L. Whytock
1936-7	Mr. A.J. Webster
1938-9	Mr. P.L. Whytock
1940	Mr. D.C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A.A. Norton
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1948-9	Mr. A.J. Webster
1950-51	Mr. F.F. Dufton
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-5	Mrs. P.H. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F.F. Dufton
1958-9	Mr. W.J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J.H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964-5	Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1966-7	Mr. M.A. Cadsby, Q.C.
1968	Mr. O.E. Bowles
1969-70	Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1971-2	Mr. J.W. Whytock
1973-4	Mr. M.A. Cadsby, Q.C.
1975-6	Mr. Keith Laver
1977	Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky
1978-79	Mrs. J.H. Budd
1980-	Ross B. Linton, Q.C.

Ross B. Linton, Q.C.

Photo: Richard Allen, Aurora

From The President's Desk

Perhaps, I am not the proper person to be president of the *Canadian* Rose Society. Unlike the late John Diefenbaker, I am not a Canadian. Legally, I am a native Canadian. But spiritually, as Socrates said "I am not an Athenian, I am a citizen of the world" so, although I am no Socrates, I do consider myself a citizen of the world.

Neither am I a Torontonian. My home is Aurora. This Society is not a Toronto Society formed for the purpose of staging a Toronto Rose Show called the National Rose Show as some have suggested in the past. This should be clear from what follows. This does not mean to say that a society such as ours, like other societies, will not have a head office. At the present time, Toronto is our head office as Shreveport is for the A.R.S. and St. Albans for the R.N.R.S.

Our society is a strong supporter of the World Federation of Rose Societies. A past president of our society, His Honour Judge Milton Cadsby, was elected secretary of the Federation at its Conference in South Africa last year. To preserve our status, we have asked other societies to respect our territorial boundaries, but this does not mean that we object to members, whether regular or affiliated, from participating in the activities of other societies. I have been a member of the American Rose Society since 1967. If our position affects participation, we shall assist our members in whatever way we can to remedy the situation.

The National Rose Show was very successfully staged in Hamilton last year by the Hamilton and District Rose Society. This year, the "National" will be held at Les Floralies in Montreal. Participate in the Rose Conference in the week preceding the show; see and hear international rose celebrities; enjoy a tour; exhibit; see the show! Contact Betty Budd, 2 Munro Street, Palgrave, Ontario, L0N 1P0. (416) 594-5241, for more information.

The York Rose and Garden Society, the first specialist horticultural society organized under the Ontario Horticultural Societies Act, was created by our Society to hold the Toronto Regional Rose Show. Our Society can now devote its efforts and time to its national activities and rose culture across Canada.

Our members are from all across this huge country and from across the world. The Society gives members an opportunity to meet new and interesting friends and exchange ideas.

This book is THE Canadian Rose Book. For many people, this book alone has been worth the cost of membership. Constant efforts are made to make it better. Hopefully, everyone who reads it will find something in it he or she likes.

Past annuals have given little or no information about the editor or the contributors. An attempt has been made to provide this information in this Annual.

Our editor's background is in communications. He has been in Canadian broadcasting for 30 years in both the private and public sectors of radio and television including 16 years with the CBC in Toronto. It was he who was responsible for the creation of such prestigious radio programs as Sunday Magazine, The World At Six and The World At Eight. He also worked for Television News at the CBC and on CTV's W-5. In recent years, writing, editing and publishing have been his areas of concentration. His wife Pat is the rosarian in their family. We are indeed fortunate to have Angus McLellan as our editor.

To make the book more interesting to the general public, the Minutes of The Annual Meeting and the Financial Statement will not be provided to the membership in the Annual. The Regional Reports have been edited and summarized in "Canadian Roundup". The news portion of those reports will be published in The Rosarian. The Clearing House, an important and popular feature, has been printed in larger type to make it more easily read.

The book jackets have geen generously provided by White Rose Nurseries. They have also provided jackets for our past Annuals to make them more marketable. There are still some available, but if you want one or more of these collector's items you had better order soon. Thank you Alex Raab.

Thanks to all who have contributed to the publication of THE Canadian Rose Book and to all who have worked so hard for the Society.

1979 National Rose Show

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
JUNE 14, 1979

AWARD WINNERS

Best Rose in Show (Isobel D'Ortiz)	Lt-Col. F.E. Goulding
Best White or Near White (Pascali)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Pink or Pink Blend (Isobel D'Ortiz)	Lt-Col. F.E. Goulding
Best Red (Red Lion)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Yellow (Grandpa Dickson)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Lavender (Blue Moon)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Grandiflora (Arthur Bell)	Mrs. A. West
Best Floribunda (Tony Jacklin)	Mrs. J.H. Baillie
Best Miss Canada Rose	Mr. T.W. Brennand
Best Miniature (Toy Clown)	Miss Michelle Finch
Grand Sweepstakes Award	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Decorative Arrangement	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
W.J. Keenan Challenge Bowl (3 H.T. Blooms)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Paul B. Saunders Memorial Challenge Trophy (6 H.T. Blooms)	Mr. W. Lemire
P.L. Whytock Challenge Trophy (Floribunda or Polyantha Exhibit)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
F. Blakeney Challenge Trophy (Canadian-originated rose)	Mr. C. Wehrfritz
Society Box	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Henry Birks Challenge Trophy (6 Fully-open Blooms of H.T. or Grandiflora)	Mr. R.O. Bryant
CRS Bronze Medals:	
Specimen H.T.'s	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Fully-open Specimen H.T. (1 Bloom)	Mrs. A. West
Fully-open Specimen H.T.'s (3 Blooms)	Mr. R.G. Whitlock
Grandifloras	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Climbers	Mrs. A. Meiklejohn
R.N.R.S. Bronze Medal (Floribundas)	Mr. C. Wehrfritz
Fredrick F. Dufton Memorial Challenge Trophy (Cycle of Bloom)	Mr. C. Wehrfritz
L.E. Coffman Memorial Trophy (Bowl of seven H.T.'s)	Mr. R.O. Bryant
Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy (Hybrid Perpetual)	Miss D.K. Carey
C.T. Wilson Challenge Trophy (Miniatures)	Mrs. W. Riseborough
Dora & Norman MacKay Challenge Award (3 Miniatures)	Mrs. A. Graber
Mrs. Campbell Reaves Memorial Vase (Fragrant Roses)	Mr. C. Wehrfritz
Roseholm Challenge Trophy (Fragrant Roses)	Mrs. A. West
Henry Bertram Trophy (Fragrant Rose)	Mrs. M. Bryant
Col. W.G. McKendrick Challenge Trophy (Novice Exhibitors)	Mrs. Betty Squire

Hooper Trophy (Juniors)	Miss Michelle Finch
Penny Lock Trophy (Junior Sweepstakes)	Miss Michelle Finch
Open Class H.T. Specimen Bloom	Miss Ethel Livingstone
Biggest Rose in Show (Red Lion)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
DECORATIVE CLASSES:	
Royal York Challenge Trophy	Mrs. A. Meiklejohn
Walter Lyons, Rose Holm Challenge Trophy	Mr. R. Kjarsgaard
Evelyn & Ray Feist Trophy	Mrs. Dora MacKay
Brig. A.E. Nash, M.C., Challenge Trophy	Mrs. J.H. Baillie
Hon. George S. Henry Challenge Trophy	Mrs. Estelle Kjarsgaard
Mary & James Fyfe-Smith Memorial Bowl	Mrs. Rosemary Davis
Lt-Col. Hugh Rose Challenge Trophy	Mrs. G. Mentis
Lady Kemp Challenge Trophy	Mrs. Estelle Kjarsgaard
Mrs. P.A. Thompson Challenge Trophy	Mrs. R.A. Lyle
Seeley Brush Memorial Trophy	Mrs. Rosemary Davis
Sir William Meredith Trophy	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
The Spectator Trophy (Judges Choice)	Mrs. G. Mentis
Dominion Foundries & Steel Trophy (Highest Aggregate in Decoratives)	Mrs. Estelle Kjarsgaard

Les Floralies Internationales de Montreal — A Backgrounder

BY BETTY BUDD, *CRS Co-ordinator, Les Floralies*

In 1976 our newly married daughter and son-in-law moved to the Laurentians north of Montreal. It doesn't seem like an event which would involve the Canadian Rose Society in Les Floralies, does it? But, it did.

While visiting Notre Dame de la Merci and passing through Montreal I wondered, as Show Chairman of the CRS, why 1) we never had show entries from Quebec, and 2) as we drove past the corner of Sherbrooke and Pie IX, the Jardin Botanique did not belong to our national society.

I wrote to M. André Champagne, the Director of Jardin Botanique suggesting this, and through him met M. Pierre Bourque, Chief Horticulturalist of these gardens. My husband and I visited him and arranged for them to join our society and invited their participation in the National Show being held at the Scarborough Civic Centre in 1978. A beautiful display accompanied by Jacques Rafrany and Jack Vangermeren was one of the highlights of that show. It was organized months in advance and arrived in the peak of condition. At the same time the CRS was invited to hold the National Show in Montreal.

Further visits to Jacqui and Don led to more visits to Jardin Botanique — in the winter to the charming flower displays in the greenhouses, and in late May to view the magnificent rows of flowering crabapples. On one memorable occasion M. Champagne led us to the library to let us pore over the large volumes he had acquired of Redouté's paintings of roses — a rare treat.

In the Spring of 1979, M. Bourque invited the Canadian Rose Society to hold the National Rose Show at Les Floralies in 1980. At the same time, I was asked to co-ordinate Rose Week there and to moderate the Rose Conference on June 26th and 27th.

In Fall 1979, we visited the site of the Outdoor Floralies on Ile Notre-Dame where Expo '67 was held. There, amid the mud and

rocks, a beautiful floral park was taking shape, a peat bog transplanted from James Bay was growing, and the former French Pavilion was being renovated to become Les Floralies Pavilion.

And that is how the Canadian Rose Society became part of what will be the first exhibition of its kind held in North America — Les Floralies internationales.

THE ROSE IN MYTH AND LEGEND

The Greeks believed that the first rose was created by the Goddess Cybele in a fit of jealousy to make sure that there would be something on Earth more beautiful than her hated rival, Aphrodite. The Romans pictured the rose as a reflection of the blushing Venus when Jupiter saw her bathing. Another legend says that when Venus ran through a rose hedge to meet the wounded Adonis, her blood stained the flowers forever.

QUEEN ELIZABETH (Grandiflora)
Charlotte Armstrong x Floradora
(Lammerts '55)
World's Favourite Rose
Water-colour reproduced by kind permission
of the artist, Lotte Gunthart.

Canadian Roundup

Angus McLellan

Being a lover and grower of roses in Canada must be one of the most courageous of all passions that motivate the human race. Why should so many risk so much against such odds? We all know that rose growers around the world have their problems, but in Canada — well, it's almost ridiculous. These thoughts occurred to me as I was sifting through the 1979 Regional Reports from our correspondents. In total they told a story more frightening than the theme of any recent disaster movie; extremes of cold and heat, floods and drought, disease and death. But of course, it was also a story of survival, of renewal, of glorious sights and smells in the garden or at the Rose show; bright hope and faith in the future. Perhaps the motivations are not so mysterious after all.

Most of us in this country accept the extremes of climate and the accompanying hazzards as part of the "Canadian way of life". If we dream or talk about Shangrila, we're usually referring to the West Coast, in particular the lower part of Vancouver Island. Oh for a business transfer, an affordable early retirement or the right combination of lottery numbers! Unfortunately, even there, 1979 was a year of extremes. The usual minimal snowfall, but two exceptionally cold spells, bitter winds and temperatures down to minus 14 degrees Celsius. Here's the rest of our **VICTORIA** report from **TONY JAMES**.

"Since we do not give our roses winter protection here, there were a few reports of individual bushes being winter killed and many cases of of canes being killed to ground level. Once the winter was over, the next seven months, from March to September, brought us very little rain, in fact, long periods of complete drought. At the same time we had an exceptionally fine and sunny summer, with the good weather continuing to late October. It was a good year for roses, although regular watering was necessary throughout the long, dry summer. In Victoria, our annual plague of leaf-rolling caterpillars, (Bruce Spanworm and Wintermoth), caused damage to bushes between April 17 and May 17, but this year in my garden, the insects seemed more selective and damage was not quite as extensive as last year.

"The Department of Agriculture has introduced a species of predator insect which, it is hoped, will eventually control this problem. Mildew, our most troublesome disease here, was quite bad in 1979. I noticed the first signs of it in my garden on May 31st, and even some of the relatively resistant varieties were affected later in the season, although regular spraying can keep it under control. Blackspot seems to have been a minor problem, and Rust, not uncommon in this area in September, was not serious. In general, 1979 was a good year for rose growers on Vancouver Island. The roses in late September and October were a delight, the best I have ever seen at this time of the year."

For the rose growers in Alberta, 1979 will have to go down as a year to forget. They had the fourth coldest winter in their history, with the cold continuing until the first week in June, and even then, it was unseasonably cool until July! Rosarians in the province reported heavy winter losses. From **CALGARY, KAREN MYCHALUK** tells us about the rest of the year.

"Summer arrived with a vengeance, and by the time our Rose Show rolled around, the heat was terrific. Roses often bloomed in a matter of hours. Many exhibitors complained of roses opening too rapidly while merely being transported from home to show. In addition to the heat, we also had an extremely dry summer with drought a serious problem in many areas of the Province. However, when rain came, it was often violent. I experienced hailstones the size, as they say, of golf balls, in my garden. The storms cut swaths of destruction through the city, and one section, a newly developed area, was declared a Disaster Zone following a heavy thunderstorm. Many cars floated away, one trailer floated over a six foot fence, and people were shoveling the hailstones piled against their doorways.

"And then, as if to make up for it all, along came the nicest Fall in my fourteen years in Calgary. Three blooms of roses were not uncommon. It was incredible! However, it was back to reality very very soon, and on October 19th, a foot of snow and freezing rain".

The news from Saskatchewan, we're happy to report, is a marked improvement over 1979 in Alberta. It was a very cold winter, but there was a good snow cover, right through the early part of May. Our correspondent in **REGINA** is **BRIAN J. PORTER.**

"With the late Spring, growth was slow to commence, as was planting of new cultivars. Gardeners discovered that even the ruggedly hardy stand-bys, such as Hansa and Therése Bugnet, killed back severely. Could we expect the tender roses to survive? Interest-

ingly enough, at least two growers had 100% survival of tender roses, while some reported losses up to 75%. The Spring weather was excellent, and tender roses came into bloom in early July. Eventually the weather became very hot and dry, and some gardeners were kept busy with frequent waterings. Some of the roses sunburned as they opened in the intense heat. The rose curculio seemed to abound everywhere this last year and even attacked floribundas and miniatures. These pests were around until the end of July, but fortunately aphids and mites were uncommon.

"August and September were fairly dry months. The rains which did occur were light, and supplementary watering was necessary. By September, the cool evenings began to encourage powdery mildew on roses, and spraying was common. The roses in September, however, were excellent and in some cases, superior to those produced in the heat of summer. October was very dry and mild, with some roses blooming well into the month. Not a bad year for Roses in Saskatchewan".

Manitobans also had a long and severe winter, but they also had a heavy snow cover, which kept rose losses to minimum. There were exceptions. In Northern Manitoba one gardener reported that the frost heaved some 1978 plantings out of the soil. All were lost. This report is from **MRS. H. A. BIDDULPH** in **WINNIPEG.**

"A very late, cold and wet Spring delayed the first flush of bloom until July, and this caused an almost complete lack of entries in our Red River Exhibition Show, no specimens for the C.R.S. National, and cancellation of our Rose Field Day. However, July brought warm weather and we had a near record number of Rose entries for our International Flower Show in August. Blooms were of pleasing quality, improved substance and colour, perhaps because of a cooling in the weather and an abundance of rain. This trend continued however and resulted in the appearance of mildew. Reports are generally enthusiastic about the increase in the numbers and quality of rose blooms in 1979 and Rosarians are equally happy about the decrease in insect damage. Blooms continued until late October, with one Rosarian reporting 35 or more blooms and buds on her Peace and Pascali bushes at that time. The popularity of miniatures continues. Northern gardeners grow them in pots, burying them, pot and all, for winter keeping. The plants emerge green and healthy in Spring. In the South, the minis are usually grown and wintered by the same method used for other rose bushes."

In Ontario we have a variety of reports from different parts of the

Province, but on at least one thing there seems to be agreement — it was a pretty hard winter on roses. **GEORGE MAGEE** reports from **WINDSOR**.

"Winter damage was severe here despite a good snow cover in the coldest weather, and continues the series of winters that have been hard on the hybrid tea roses. June bloom was a bit late but of very fine quality in most varieties. Roses repeated well in a cool August and the September bloom was very large and fine on most exhibition hybrid teas. We had quite a bit of cool, dry weather and when the roses were well watered, the taller hybrid teas were over six feet tall and much battered by September winds. For the second year in a row I found blackspot quite easy to control. Some gardens in this district are blackspot free, but I have found that careful spraying never completely eliminated it. Some midge damage was noted and some stem canker from the previous summer was pruned out in the Spring. Some Rosarians identify this stem canker as wind burn or winter damage, but it should be pruned out and the clippers disinfected with alcohol between clips.

"There has been a large reduction in the number of packaged roses offered for sale in Windsor, and I think it means fewer roses are being planted. Miniature roses are well liked around here, but there is no local source of supply, and none are grown in public plantings."

For the rose growers in the **LONDON**, Ontario area, it was the usual story — late frosts, wet Spring, a dry summer and a winter that came too early. However, **MR. R. G. WHITLOCK** reports some personal satisfaction in 1979.

"With all this, during the period June 3-15, my roses grew one-half inch by day and one-half inch by night, until the terminal bud reached the size of a pea, at which time the vertical growth slowed down to two inches per week, for two weeks, stopped and bloomed! We were fortunate in another way. An infestation of Corn Rook Beetle has plagued our area for the last three years. It seems that in 1979 they passed on, never to return again, we hope. This insect appears somewhat like the rose chafer, and particularly prefers the blooms on the white and light pink. It never touches dark reds and seldom looks at the yellows. If these pests have passed on to you, they are easily destroyed with the use of Sevin. However, in a day or so, another wave will arrive and you must spray and spray, again and again."

In the Niagara region, a severe cold spell during the winter of '78-'79 caused heavy losses. This report from **MRS. MARGARET McCANN** of **THOROLD.**

"With hard pruning and early Spring care, the bushes soon showed promise of better things to come. Fortunately there was an unexpected amount of fine bloom for the June Rose Shows. Roses soon show their resentment of hot, dry weather and July was that sort of month in Niagara. Growth slowed down and good blooms were scarce for the August flower shows. The welcome cooler weather and rainfall of September revitalized the lagging growths. Rose beds soon took on the overgrown look once again. Mildew, showing up earlier than usual, required regular spraying. The gardener who sprayed for blackspot was without a sign of it until October, when rainfalls were heavy. Even the clean bushes became infected with this disease.

"I am beginning to think that "the rose", apart from being top-drawer as a favourite flower, is actually a "toughie" in the long run. With all its setbacks, the majority survive, and even in late Fall, sometimes look as though they would like to grow all winter."

It was also a very cold winter in the Kitchener-Waterloo district last year, but they had the protection of a very heavy snowfall. The result was a light winter kill, according to **GEORGE BLYTH** in **WATERLOO**, Ontario.

"During the summer we received enough rain that a limited amount of watering was required. There was an abundance of bloom throughout the summer and continued until late October. Basal shoots seemed to be more plentiful and disease was not a problem. The use of Benomyl has proven very successful in this area in the control of blackspot if used on a regular basis. Our most annoying pests appears in late August when the adult corn rootworm arrives. This is a bright green beetle, nearly one-quarter inch long, which infests the rose bloom. A good insecticide will kill the beetle, but since corn is one of the main field crops in our area, each day brings a new influx of these pests, and it seems to be impossible to rid the rose garden of them. Winter coverup is usually done in early November, with prune back to about two feet and hilling of about ten inches. I use an additional cover of leaves after the ground is frozen, but I question the need of this, as we do have a good snow coverage most winters."

It seems to have also been a very good year for roses in the snow belt district of **BARRIE,** according to **RETA CALDWELL**, who reports the following on her sixth and final year as a Regional Director of the C.R.S.

"In the middle of November i: 1979, I picked roses! What other flower had been blooming since June? Needless to say, it was an

excellent rose growing year in our area. I took a large basket of about fifty stems to give to the people in Coldwater when I went up to speak in October. They were amazed, since we had suffered a severe frost. If one shakes off the outer petals, they open in warmth. America (climber) was outstanding last year, so beautiful in colour and form. It bloomed until October."

Rose fanciers and growers in the Metro **TORONTO** region marked 1979 by forming a new club to be known as the York Rose and Garden Society. Our next correspondent is a founding member of that Society, **AUDREY MEIKLEJOHN.**

"A fairly decent Spring with plenty of rain and early warmth produced good growth and an abundance of bloom in June. Many area rosarians contributed to the National Show in Hamilton and quite a few ribbons came our way.

"July and August were disastrously dry and hot, with the result that in many gardens, spider mites became a severe problem. However, our old friends, mildew and blackspot were conspicuous by their absence until late in September when we got all the rain we didn't have in July. Fall bloom and general growth of the rose bushes was not as good as previous years. In spite of this, our Regional show at the Annual meeting produced some very beautiful specimens. The pinks and reds seemed to have greater tolerance for the dry, hot weather, although Pascali, everyone's favourite, never performed better.

"Finally, as if to compensate for such a poor growing year, Fall went on and on, making the "putting-to-bed" procedure a little easier."

The winter of 1979 was a period of anxiety for many rose growers in the **OSHAWA** area. Although the snowfall was about normal and should have provided adequate protection, there were problems in January and February. This report from **PETER FAWCETT.**

"Many rose growers reported heavy winter kill to the rose bushes as well as extensive damage to canes due to the thaw in January. Also many bushes were half killed, creating dilemmas among rose growers.The heavy rains and warm temperatures of January contrasted with the very low temperatures of February, and took its toll with some growers reporting up to forty bushes lost. Rain was scarce in July and roses had to be watered almost constantly. At the same time, humidity was high, demanding close attention to rigid spraying schedules, avoiding serious mildew and blackspot damage. The Fall blooms were excellent and the light to medium frosts of early

October did not hinder blooms. It is to be hoped that the winter of 1980 will not be as devastating as last year and that we will survive with a minimum of damage."

It's about an hours drive north from Oshawa to the **PETERBOROUGH** district, but we have an interesting example of how the luck of local weather conditions can have a profound effect on rose gardens. This report comes from **FERN RAHMEL.**

"In spite of the icy mid-winter and the late-coming snow cover in this area, most rose gardens wintered very well, July's drought was harder on them in some places than the winter, but city gardens survived very well in spite of watering restrictions. Fortunately, the drought came after most of the shows, so the quality was maintained. Many growers reported a late, but spectacular Fall blooming."

Fern Rahmel will be assisted in covering her large and scattered district by **MR. DUDLEY DEELEY** of **BOWMANVILLE.** An experienced and successful grower and shower of roses, he will be looking after the lakefront from Coburg to Bowmanville-Oshawa area.

"The weather was very kind to us in this area last Winter. Snow covered the ground from late December right through until the middle of March. When the soil was removed from the roses about the middle of April, the survival rate was nearly 100%! One of our members suffered losses which he blamed on too much manure on the rose beds after they were hilled up. Some heavy rain storms and mild weather caused the plants to start growing again, after being dormant.

"Most pruning was completed by the first week in May and the 80 degree temperatures we had for the next two weeks brought the roses along very quickly. In discussing fertilization programs with several rosarians in this area, I find that some are committed to a total liquid fertilizer immediately after un-hilling and pruning. Some are using 20-20-20, and others 15-30-15 every two weeks at the rate of one pint per plant and then watering it in if there has been no rain. I also like to add one tablespoon of fertilizer to each gallon of spray.

"A six week dry spell, from mid-June until early August had little effect on the blooms for the June Rose Shows, but did slow down the rate of repeat blooms, and it was early September before there was any quantity of bloom again. The growers with irrigation were able to present really fine blooms at the horticultural shows in Bowmanville, Orono, Newcastle and Brooklin during August."

While most of our correspondents are concerned mainly with their

garden roses, how about having to worry about 8,000 roses in one location? **JACK VANGERMEREN** of Le Jardin Botanique has that responsibility every year and he tells us what happened in 1979 from **MONTREAL.**

"Although the winter was extremely cold, we had a good snow cover of our usual one-and-a-half to two feet. At the Montreal Botanical Gardens, we protect the bushes with a 1 foot screen of burlap around a picket into which is poured about eight or nine inches of buckwheat shell. When the buckwheat shell was removed by vacuum machine in the Spring, we had suffered no damage. It was a good growing season for roses in Montreal, but I would not say above average. We did suffer some blackspot damage, but this was mainly due to lack of a regular spraying schedule caused by staff shortages."

One of the problems of growing roses in **NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK,** as is the case in many parts of Canada, is the extensive work required in preparing the bushes for very long winters. Our correspondent is **LES MILLER** of **DALHOUSIE.**

"The winter of 1978-79 was quite severe in Northern New Brunswick, but I am pleased to report that my method of winter protection has paid dividends for me in two ways. First, there is very little winterkill, and secondly this method was very convenient for me last Fall as I had a foolish accident in September and broke both my arms. My method, for those who are not aware of it, consists of soaking the ground around all bushes with a good fungicide (Benlate) last thing in the Fall just before freeze-up, then cover all bushes with evergreen boughs once the ground is frozen. I repeat the Benlate soak when the plants are uncovered in the Spring. It is essential if this method is used, to have good healthy and well seasoned plants going into our winters. This means very little nitrogen after early July to discourage too much late growth.

"Overall it was an excellent year for roses, with an early Spring and a very good growing season. Vogue is still one of my favourite floribundas. One of these has been blooming steadily in my garden since the early Fifties, when it was recommended to me by the late Mr. O. C. Bentley. Every summer this rose is a sweet remembrance of Mr. Bentley and all the advice he so kindly gave me in my efforts to establish a rose garden. He was a true example of what our objective as a Rose Society should be."

The winter of 1978-79 in **NOVA SCOTIA** was in sharp contrast to the mild, gentle conditions of the previous winter. Last year was very harsh on rose gardens, according to **MRS. ISABELLA ARM-**

STRONG of GRANVILLE FERRY, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

"A sustained cold period, lasting about three weeks, and no snow cover was disastrous for some gardens. Many rose fanciers had to replace over 50% of their bushes. Spring, however, was much kinder and the replacements had favourable growing conditions. By July many excellent blooms were on display at the various rose shows. The Provincial Rose Show at Halifax was down somewhat from previous years, but the quality was very good.

"With the coming of summer we had a surfeit of rain which lasted into the Fall. Canes grew luxuriantly, but they were difficult to protect from blackspot. Some of the more susceptible varieties were denuded of their foliage and some canes were still tender at "freeze-up". However, rose growers here, as elsewhere, are always optimistic, and hope for 'better luck next year'."

Our final regional report this year comes from **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,** known for many good reasons as the "Garden of the Gulf of St. Lawrence". However, as seems to have been the case in many other parts of Canada, 1979 was not a great year for rose growers in P.E.I. — and once again, the enemy was that old adversary, the elements, which might have been the inspiration when the poet wrote "The best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley. An' lea'e us nought but grief and pain, for promised joy!" Our reporter is **J. C. SUTHERLAND.**

"January opened with record high temperatures of 8 to 11 degrees Celsius, removing the snow cover that had caused some rejoicing in late December. Within ten days, bare gardens were exposed to temperatures of minus 20 degrees C. Again in March, we had record high temperatures, and without the snow, the pattern of freezing and thawing proved rather destructive. Gardeners who had a survival rate of over 75% counted themselves fortunate. Some varieties, like Red Queen, John Waterer, Prominent, Mount Shasta and City of Leeds, made remarkable but extremely late recoveries after being cut back to the bud union.

"Unfortunately, replacement stock proved to be of very mixed quality. Rose bushes from Europe suffered undue delays in transit and had sprouted badly but their root systems were generally in very good condition. Some growers found themselves returning stock to normally reliable Canadian nurseries; others found new bushes affected by very persistent blight that spread very quickly. By mid-May it was warm and there was rapid growth at the end of June.

"At our Provincial Rose Show, the medal for the highest aggregate

in the non-decorative classes was won by Mrs. Connie Ings, President of the Rose Society of Prince Edward Island. It is worthy of note that that Mrs. Ings is continuing her practice of digging up *all* her rose bushes in the Fall — and burying them!"

* * * * *

"This world that we're a-livin' in
Is mighty hard to beat;
You git a thorn with every rose,
But ain't the roses sweet!"
Frank L. Stanton, "This World"

Rosafari 1979

Judge Milton A. Cadsby

September 28th, 1979, the trippers were welcomed by my wife, Maxine, and I at Toronto International Airport. They were Audrey Meiklejohn, Evelyn Fallis, Ann Hohs, Margaret Currie, Les and Dorothy Marsh. At Kennedy Airport in New York we greeted the west coast contingent of Katie Quail, John and Ina Van Wilde Rode, David and Lenore Redekop, Milton and Irene Meldrum and son Robert, Bernice Pye and Cora Surcon and American friends Ralph Moore and Joe and Marion Klima. Soon the Soaring Wings of South African Airways were carrying us aboard a 747 towards South Africa. Eight hours later, after refueling at the Cape Verde Islands, we began our final eight hours of smooth flight to Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg.

Our driver guide Barry greeted us warmly and escorted us to Hotel Burgerspark in Pretoria. Veterans of meetings of World Federation of Rose Societies, Maxine and I looked forward to reunions with good friends. We were not to be disappointed. In the lobby of the Hotel Burgerspark we were showered with hugs and kisses as we entered. Yes, it was Mary Wise, President of ROSA and husband Jack, who said "Come and join us for dinner". How kind! Over cocktails we greeted Eric and Dorothy Elwes and Dick and Della Balfour of The Royal National Rose Society, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Thomas of Australia. La Baronne Lili de Gerlache de Gomery and H.R.H. Princess C. de Ligne of The Royal Belgian Rose Society and Brian Attfield of the New Zealand Rose Society.

Early on September 30 we travelled to the lowveld and reached Kruger National Park in time for dinner at Skukuza. At 5.30 a.m.

next morning we were on the buses and into the park waiting for game, and of course sunrise.

First came sunrise, then He appeared right in front of us. Mr. Graceful Giraffe in all his splendor. Cameras clicked and excitement ran high. We were all game spotters! "Giraffe at nine o'clock, wildebeest at eight, impala at all clocks, just everywhere." Then they came crashing through the dawn; the unbelievable elephants!

Only hunger took us to a rest camp for one of those fantastically hearty South African breakfasts. Why those people don't all weigh at least 300 pounds is a mystery. How they do eat! We were lucky during during our visit to Kruger to see most of the different animals, birds, reptiles and different types of terrain. It was a happy and well satisfied group that imbibed the fabulous wines and digested Buffalo steak and Hippo hot dogs at Braai. The Hippo hot dog was a little much for me. Next morning we headed back to Hotel Burgerspark and the conference.

The meetings of the World Federation of Rose Societies occupied the delegates on October 4th and 5th. We were pleased to welcome delegates from France and Argentina for the first time as well as observers from Luxembourg and Zimbabwe, Rhodesia. The delegates were welcomed by the President, Prof. Fred Ziady, and the secretary, Professor Sid Cywes, appropriately labelled "The Professors" by Vice President David Gilad. Applications for membership by The Rose Society of Argentina, the Nederlandse Rozenvereniging and the Société Francaise des Roses were approved and these societies were officially welcomed as members. "Queen Elizabeth" was elected "The World's Favourite Rose". The first award given to a person for outstanding service to the W.F.R.S. and the Rose, was awarded to Dr. A. S. Thomas of Australia. Baronne de Gerlache de Gomery was recognized as Founder President of the W.F.R.S. She chaired the organizational meeting in London which had preceded the actual formation of the W.F.R.S. in New Zealand at which time the late Douglas Butcher was elected the first President. The application of the West German Rose Society to hold the 1983 convention in Baden-Baden was approved and favourable consideration was to be given to the application of the Canadian Rose Society to host the subsequent convention.

The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing period:

President	Mr. David Gilad (Israel)
Deputy Pres.	Mr. V. von Medem (West Germany)

Secretary	Judge Milton A. Cadsby (Canada)
Treasurer	Mr. Ludwig Taschner (South Africa)

and the following committee chairmen were elected:

General Management	Mr. V. von Medem (West Germany)
Convention Liaison	Mr. Don Austin (South Africa)
Classification	Mr. Dick Balfour (U.K.)
Registration	Mr. Howard Walters (U.S.A.)
Awards	La Baronne de Gerlache de Gomery (Belgium)
Publications	Prof. Fred Ziady (South Africa)

The conference adopted a logo chosen from over 40 entries in an international competition. The designer of the winning logo was Mrs. Hantie van Vuuren (nee De Klerk) a young design artist of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

Hantie De Klerk was the designer of the commemorative stamps issued for Rosafari '79.

The rose cultivars depicted on the stamps are as follows:

SOARING WINGS: 25¢

This new cultivar was selected from a range of novelty roses by ROSA and named after the South African Airways in appreciation of their invaluable assistance with the organizing of the Convention. The closed bud of the rose has a sharp, high point and is of a burnt orange colour tinted with honey-yellow which spreads from the base upwards, giving the veins a prominent appearance. The very firm and fragrant petals curl into pointed wings as they slowly open one after the other while retaining the high centre. The bush of Soaring Wings gives a rugged appearance, grows to a medium height and produces its blooms prolifically on sturdy, thorny stems. Soaring Wings was bred by Reimer Kordes, Germany (1979).

SOUTHERN SUN: 20¢

A new rose was to be linked to the Southern Sun Hotel Group to thank them for offering their expertise and country-wide facilities. "Southern Sun" implies a golden rise, a yellow midday sun and an orange-red sunset; it also means warmth and friendliness. These attributes could not fit this newly named rose any better. Blooms with

the combination of honey-yellow,changing to orange and finally into an oriental red, are instant eye-catchers and brighten up their surroundings, be it on the plant or in a vase. Southern Sun grows into a bushy plant of medium height which produces these blooms in clusters in incredible profusion. Southern Sun was created by Jan Herholdt, Eikenhof, South Africe (1978).

PROF. DR. CHRIS BARNARD: 15¢

A lovely exhibition type red rose. The buds are large, solid pointed and of pure crimson-red colour. The open flowers are large, fully double and borne on strong stems. The plant is bushy and clothed with glossy dark green foliage. This rose was bred by Mr. Fischer of Cape Town (1971), an amateur rose breeder, and as new roses are often named after famous people, it was natural that a great new rose should be named after Prof. Dr. Chris Barnard, the South African pioneer in heart surgery.

GARY PLAYER: 4¢

Named in honour of South Africa's world famous golf player, this rose was bred by Jan Herholdt, Eikenhof, South Africa (1966). The colour of this rose is a beaming rich Chinese coral-orange, overshadowed with salmon and nasturtium-red which is maintained in every stage of development from bud to open bloom without fading until the petals fall. The bloom is high-centered, large, fully double, with thick petals of durable quality.

The linguistic difficulties of an international conference can be best illustrated by mention of our dinner Wednesday, October 3rd at the Burgerspark Hotel. After a happy reunion with David Gilad and an introduction to Mayer Ben Dror, President of the Israel Rose Society, we decided on dinner in the coffee shop. As we entered, David was greeted by Werner Kordes and wife from West Germany. Maxine and I are basically English speaking, David is fluent in Hebrew and English, Ben Dror in Hebrew and German and the Kordes speak German. The menu passed around and then we listened while the Kordes told Ben Dror in German their choice, so he could translate it into Hebrew to David, so he could place the order with the waitress in English. ROSA solved the linguistic problem for the first time at one of our conferences with simultaneous translation in English, French and German.

The first linguistic test was the International Rose Quiz on Saturday October 6th in conjunction with the Pretoria Flower

Canadian Delegates Audrey Meiklejohn and Milton Cadsby visit Star Rose Nursery, Natal.

Festival. All of the societies entered teams in this most entertaining, humourous and slightly educational competition. We were ably represented by Audrey Meiklejohn and Evelyn Fallis. Dick Balfour and Eric Elwes, the Royal National Rose Society team, were not to be denied. A close second was La Société Francaise des Roses, ably represented by A. Couzinier and Georges Delbard.

Later that evening the opening ceremony was held at the University of South Africa, where all of us, but the ladies in particular, were charmed by Professor Chris Barnard. (Regrettably I was back at the Hotel Burgerspark recovering from the "Hippo Hot Dog").

On Monday, October 8th the lectures commenced at the Conservatoire of Music, just a short but beautiful walk from the hotel through lovely Burgers Park with its tallest Bouganvillea and flowering Jacaranda trees. The Lecture program was well presented and equally well received. The simultaneous translation made the lectures available to all. I participated in "Exhibiting and Judging

Dr. A.S. Thomas of Australia (centre) the first recipient of a newly-created award for outstanding service to the World Federation of Rose Societies. Presenting the award in Pretoria are (r) Prof. Fred Ziady of South Africa, President of the Federation with (l) Judge Milton Cadsby of Canada.

of Roses", moderated by Prof. Fred Ziady, President, W.F.R.S. with Bert Stone, President of The National Rose Society of Australia, Brian Attfield, Vice President, The National Rose Society of New Zealand, Willy Staegemann, Past Chairman, Western Cape Rose Society. They were fast company so I just made a few comments about judging roses from the point of view of a "people judge". Dr. H.C. Gerd Krussman, Founding Director of the German Rosarium, Dortmund and author of "Rosen, Rosen, Rosen" brilliantly discussed Roses in the Middle Ages. Incidentally, Gerd told me that he is preparing an English version of "Rosen, Rosen, Rosen" in collaboration with Nigel Rabin, Past President of the Royal National Rose Society. Ralph Moore captivated everybody with his program on Miniature Rose Breeding. At lunch under very difficult and inappropriate conditions, our Audrey Meiklejohn showed the delegates what could be done by one of Canada's best flower arrangers. The slides of Rose Gardens of the World were

HONOUR (Hybrid Tea)
Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling
(Warriner '79)
All-American Rose Selection 1980

Pictured during a break in the meetings at Pretoria are, on the right, La Baronne Lili de Gerlache de Gomery, Founding President of the W.F.R.S., and Mrs. Maxine Cadsby.

very popular and up to very high standards. The presentation of Jean Ruet of France can only be described as breathtaking. How Audrey Meiklejohn could follow him, I couldn't imagine. Then her first slide came on. What a contrast to the Riviera — a snowy garden, "the last rose of summer". Everyone applauded and realized that growing roses in Canada is for *enthusiasts*.

The Convention Banquet at the Boulevard Hotel, followed what is regrettably becoming a W.F.R.S. tradition. It was overcrowded. The evening ran reasonably smoothly considering the difficult logistics. As Awards Chairman, it was my pleasure to present Lotte Gunthart's magnificent watercolour of the Queen Elizabeth rose to Ralph Moore of California, U.S.A. who graciously accepted on behalf of the hybridizer, Dr. Walter Lammerts. By now Ralph, who had travelled from New York with us, had become an adopted son of the C.R.S. The banquet hall was decorated entirely with Queen Elizabeth roses from the garden of Fred

and Ray Ziady. And what roses — and what rose growers — believe me, if there was an Olympics of rose culture, Fred and Ray would be Gold Medalists for South Africa. Convention Chairman, Don Austin, Vice Chairman Nick Basson and the entire convention committee are to be congratulated.

Those of us who accepted the invitations of The Israel Rose Society at their Consulate, the Royal National Rose Society at home of the British Ambassador and the Ferein Deutscher Rosen Freunde at the German Club, appreciated the hospitality extended and the opportunity to learn something more of their countries.

Wednesday, October 10th our group, augmented by the Belgian delegation, flew to Durban, the Indian Ocean resort and famous Golden Mile Beach. We enjoyed luxurious accommodation at the beautiful Elangeni Hotel.

After a tour of Durban and visit to the botanical garden and famous orchid house, site of the World Orchid Convention, 1980, we left for Johannesburg. We were all concerned about Audrey Meiklejohn who had fallen in Durban and was in great pain with a broken hip. First stop in Johannesburg for Audrey and Maxine was The General Hospital where regrettably Audrey spent the rest of her Safari. What can I say, other than how brave she was and how much kindness was shown to her by her many concerned friends who helped make her hospital stay as pleasant as possible.

The highlight of Johannesburg was the flower show which was top notch. The flowers were superb and the displays especially imaginative. All of us enjoyed a visit to The Wilds, where many species of South African flora were grown.

Every country has a jewel of a city. South Africa's is Cape Town, our final destination.

Tuesday, October 16th dawned sunny and clear. From the DeWaal Hotel we looked up to Table Mountain. To our astonishment, it was minus its tablecloth (cloud cover). Taking full advantage of our good fortune, we were soon ascending the mountain by cable car. The views of Cape Town were incomparable. On one side of us was the busy harbour and on the other, beautiful Clifton Beach. The large area of the mountaintop was greater than anyone of us could begin to explore in the available time. We did relax in the warm sun and shoot many pictures. Only when we descended did we realize that the Belgian section of our party were missing. Captivated by the scene, La Baronne and H.R.H. had missed the cable car.

Milton Cadsby displays Lotte Gunthart's water-colour painting of the World's Favourite Rose "Queen Elizabeth" which was presented to the hybridizer, Dr. Walter Lammerts of the U.S.A.

Our first evening in Cape Town, Maxine and I were guests of Prof. Sid Cywes and Marlene at their fabulous home in Constanta. There we had our final rendezvous with the Gilads. Amid the splendour of Sid's mountain-surrounded rose garden and orchid house and Marlene's superb flower arrangements, we were able to spend a little time talking about W.F.R.S. business. We were delighted to have Howard and Millie Walters with us again and to get to know the capable President of the American Rose Society better. One flower arrangement of massive proportion dazzled and perplexed me. "Marlene, could it be real flowers?" Yes, it was; the flowers were Protea (Grandiceps, Cedromontana, Compacta, Meriifolia, Aristata), South Africa's most spectacular indigenous flower.

Our introduction to Protea was to be just a taste of the morrow. Wednesday A.M. we arrived at the famous Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens, where we happily wandered for hours picture-

taking and drinking in the eye-filling vistas of Protea, many coloured daisies, calla-lillies, geraniums and other indigenous Cape flowers. Few of us realized the debt we have to this part of the world for the discovery of so many species of plants now to be commonly found in our gardens. Next day we marvelled at the huge rose blooms at the Cape Horticultural Rose Show.

Can a climax have a climax? Is there an end to the end? Yes. It's called the Cape of Good Hope. After a full day's scenic drive to Cape Point where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet, we stood at the end of the continent, wind-blown and excited, a long, long way from Toronto.

The West Cape Rose Society transported us in many buses to Dick Lidner's fantastic rose garden. This was the last large social affair. We met with our friends from Cape Province, Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians, Belgians and Germans in a very private rose garden. Dick's roses were at their height (about 6 feet) in full bloom, every bush neatly labeled. We gasped at the sight. Varieties, long forgotten, or neglected, and varieties unknown to us, all grown to perfection. Dick was a happy man. And why not? It was his birthday and he was having the biggest party a Rosarian could ever have. A huge tent protected tables laden with every variety of the wonderful South African wines and luscious fresh fruits and delicious sandwiches. Dick looked at me and smiled, a twinkle in his eye, he said, "I've waited years to get all of you — in my garden".

Yes, our friends of ROSA had waited and worked for four years to extend to us the hospitality of their homes and country. It was worth it, both for the hosts and guests. Can the Israel Rose Society top this one in 1981? Come with Maxine and me to Jerusalem, October 25, 1981 for Rose Pilgrimage '81 and find out!

For this Fifth World Rose Convention, the secretary of the organizing committee has invited papers on roses in municipal and public gardens; on cut flowers — preservation and prolonging vase life, and on new methods and techniques of irrigation and utilization of water. You will be thrilled at seeing all of the world's newest varieties on display at the rose show, by the exhibition of books on roses, roses in art and roses on stamps and coins. Don't miss being there for the inauguration of The Jerusalem Rose Garden, in the centre of the city adjacent to the Knesset. Be a Rose Pilgrim in '81.

The Internationality of the World Rose Federation

Dr. H.C. Gerd Krussman

(Gerd Krussman is Founding Director of the German Rosarium at Dortmund, and author of "Rosen, Rosen, Rosen". The following is an extract from his speech delivered to delegates to the Fourth Conference of the World Federation of Rose Societies held in Pretoria, South Africa in October, 1979.)

The rose is certainly the most prominent flower in the world. Originally at home only in the Northern hemisphere, she is now planted in all parts of the world, and loved everywhere. Two years ago the United Kingdom had the Year of the Rose, and the United States of America made 1979 their Year of the Rose. Their emblem shows, of course, a rose flower together with the words Love, Friendship, Peace. Could I in fact find better words than these to express what I think the Federation means to me?

We now have National Rose Societies in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The Royal National Rose Society in the United Kingdom founded in 1867 with about 100,000 members, is by far the biggest one. Germany, with about 6,000 members, can celebrate its Centennial in 1983. I do not know whether the French Society is older. All these rose friends the world over, in the East as well as in the West, are friendly people, loving their roses, and this they can only do in a peaceful world.

The love of roses is so universally spread, that as soon as rose friends of a country have formed their own society, they wish to get in connection with their sister societies in the neighbouring countries. In Europe this is possible without any difficulties, but as you see, about 300 of them made the long journey to meet you and see your roses in South Africa.

The German Rose Society takes exceptional pleasure in travelling.

In the last few years they have met their friends in England, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy and now here, and I am sure that many of them will attend the next Rose Convention in Israel. The Germans certainly hope to meet many of you at their own Centennial in 1983. These many connections among rose friends in the world probably awoke the desire to form a bigger family, to unite into a world-wide federation.

There are also other reasons to form a World Federation. Roses are a very important factor in the international horticultural trade; you know that many rose varieties are patented or protected by breeders rights. The great internationally well-known breeders in fact, are rivals, as they are all doing the same work and every one of them is trying to get bigger and better varieties than his friends. But the funny thing is, that in spite of this rivalry, the roses made close friends of them. It is certainly very rare that men of the same profession would know people doing the same job in other countries or even continents.

At the risk of being called a traitor, or a babbler, I can tell you that some of the great rose breeders of several nations have founded a club which is called "The Blue Nose Club". So if you have a sharp eye, you may be able to recognize one or another member of this club from his blue nose!

Another very important matter of international co-operation is the registration of rose names. All new rose names, before being introduced in the trade, must be announced to the National Rose Registrar, from where it goes further to the Central Registration Authority at Shreveport, Louisiana, U.S.A. From here all national registrars are asked to research whether the proposed name is new or already existing. After being carefully checked, the new rose name is registered (about 200 or more each year) though most of them will never get any importance. It is rather difficult to find a first class and selling name for a rose because most of these are already in use.

Other important international work which can only be done — and be done better — by a World Federation, is the clear classification of rose varieties. As you know, the Floribundas today are sometimes so similar to the Hybrid Teas that it is difficult to say which is which. Several proposals have been made to give a suitable name to those roses, but so far no proposal has generally been accepted. So this needs further reflection and much sweat of the wise men! So it is with climbing, rambling and trailing roses which

WORLD FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES

Some of the delegates to the Rosafari Conference at Pretoria, South Africa — October, 1979

Front: L to R: J. Kammer, France; A. Couzinier, France; G. Delbard, France; Susan Begg, Argentina; Willie Staegemann, South Africa; Eric Elwes, U.K.; Bert Stone, Australia; Dr. A.S. Thomas, Australia; Mary Wise, South Africa; Prof. F. Ziady, South Africa (President); David Gilad, Israel (Deputy President); June Shave, South Africa; Judge M.A. Cadsby, Canada; Meir Ben Dror, Israel; Willi Gunthart, Switzerland.

Back: L to R: Dr. G.H. Krussmann, West Germany; Richard Balfour, U.K.; Anne Te Groen, South Africa; Audrey Meiklejohn, Canada; J. Ruet, France; J. DeFever, Belgium; Howard Walters, U.S.A.; La Baronne de Gerlache de Gomery, Belgium; J. Schmit, Luxembourg; Hans Rathgeb, Switzerland; Unknown; Prof. Sid Cywes, South Africa (Secretary); Brian Attfield, New Zealand.

sometimes should be called Shrub Roses if the stems are strong and self-supporting. As we have a Classification Committee in our World Federation, we hope to get a satisfactory denomination for these groups or classes.

Then we must have an International Standardization of the rules and regulations with Trial Ground Judging which so far are difficult in several countries. In order to get the deserved awards, the process of judging should be the same in each country. Our American friends are certainly happy to have a compendium for this work, the booklet "The Judging Of Roses" by C.H. Lewis, already adopted in 1960 as the official Judges Manual by the American Rose Society. I think that judges in all countries should have a similar book or guide, especially important for amateur judges who may not be so familiar with the precise meaning of a technical term.

I think you can see that the World Federation of Rose Societies is a very important institution to both the rose trade, world-wide, and to all the rose friends. It is rather astonishing that so much time elapsed before this Federation was founded. Certainly we are all very happy that is is now existing and I hope you all enjoy meeting each other every two or three years as much as I do.

* * * * *

Long, long be my heart with such memories filled
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled,
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the rose will hang round it still.

Thomas Moore

Queen Elizabeth, the World's Favorite Rose

Judge Milton Cadsby

On October 4th, 1979 at Pretoria as Chairman of the Awards Committee of the World Federation of Rose Societies, I advised Council that the winner of the competition was Queen Elizabeth, hybridized by Dr. Walter E. Lammerts of U.S.A.

The result of the 1979 vote was as follows:

1.	Queen Elizabeth	72 points
2.	Fragrant Cloud	58 points
3.	Super Star (Tropicana)	58 points
4.	Papa Meilland	47 points
5.	Iceberg	42 points
6.	Mr. Lincoln	32.5 points
7.	First Prize	26 points
8.	Peter Frankenfeld	25 points
9.	Pascali	24 points
10.	Chicago Peace	18 points

The voters were The Swiss Rose Society, The Polish Rose Society, The Rose Society of Argentina, The National Rose Society of New Zealand, The Canadian Rose Society, The Rose Society of South Africa, The Rose Society of Israel, Verein Deutscher Rosenfreunde E.V., Assoicazione Italiana Della Rosa, The Rose Society of India, Societe Royale Nationale of Belgium, The American Rose Society, The National Rose Society of Australia and The Royal National Rose Society.

In 1975 the first competition to select the World's Favorite Rose was held and the winner was Peace hybridized by Francis Meilland of France. Peace as the winner became the first rose elected to the Rose Hall of Fame and ineligible for further competition. It is now joined in the Rose Hall of Fame by Queen Elizabeth, also no longer in competition.

The result of the 1975 vote was as follows:

1.	Peace	72 points
2.	Fragrant Cloud	62 points

3.	Superstar	54.5 points
4.	Queen Elizabeth	42.5 points
5.	Chrysler Imperial	36.5 points
6.	Papa Meilland	36 points
7.	First Prize	25 points
8.	Royal Highness	18 points
9.	Garden Party	16 points
	First Love	16 points
	Pascali	16 points

The voters were the same in 1975 as in 1979 except the Polish Rose Society and the Rose Society of Argentina did not vote in 1975 and the Rose Society of Japan did vote although not voting in 1979.

The varieties appearing on the list for the first time were Iceberg, Mr. Lincoln and Peter Frankenfeld. Iceberg attaining fifth position was remarkable, both because it is a floribunda and because it is white. White roses are notoriously unpopular. I assume that voters are now ready to accept a floribunda rose as their favorite rose and judge a floribunda by the standards of floribundas rather than by measurement against a hybrid tea variety.

Queen Elizabeth moved up in the voting from fourth place to first and from 42.5 points to 72 points. It is interesting that Fragrant Cloud and Super Star remained in second and third places; Fragrant Cloud broke the tie of 1975 although it lost points. It was surprising that Queen Elizabeth rose from fourth place to first, passing Fragrant Cloud and Super Star. My conclusion is that those two varieties are past their peak of popularity and are slipping down the list. I predict that Fragrant Cloud will not rise from second to first in 1981.

The voters have selected:

The World's Favorite Hybrid Tea	Fragrant Cloud
The World's Favorite Grandiflora	Queen Elizabeth
The World's Favorite Floribunda	Iceberg

Mr. Lincoln replaced the older Chrysler Imperial in sixth place. This is a clear indication that the world is looking for an outstanding red hybrid tea and having tired of Chrysler Imperial have accepted Mr. Lincoln. It is in this colour classification that hybridizers now have their greatest opportunity for success as I do not believe that Mr. Lincoln will rise any higher in the standings. Royal Highness, Garden Party and First Love vanished from the list.

It was interesting to me that both Peace and Queen Elizabeth received 72 points to attain first position. The winner must be selected on most lists of ten best to make first.

The prize for the hybridizer of Queen Elizabeth was the beautiful painting of it by Lotte Gunthart. It was presented at the closing banquet in Pretoria to Ralph Moore who not only accepted the award for Dr. Lammerts but transported the painting to him.

On receiving the news that Queen Elizabeth was The World's Favorite Rose, Dr. Lammerts wrote me as follows: "Thank you very much for calling me regarding Queen Elizabeth. I have always had a great admiration for Peace. I knew its originator, Francis Meilland quite well. What a tragedy he had to die so young. For Queen Elizabeth to be placed in the same category as Peace is indeed an honour. I always knew it was a good rose but certainly not that good."

"You may be interested to know that when I crossed Charlotte Armstrong with Floradora (which had just been introduced) my objective was to get a rose like Charlotte Armstrong but having the colour of Floradora! Accordingly, I only grew a rather small population. To my astonishment, a seedling in this population had such a great amount of vigor and lovely colour I decided to enter it in the All America trials. It turned in an excellent score in all test gardens but obviously was not a hybrid tea. So the new Grandiflora class was created to fit the rose! Meanwhile, even though I had crossed to Charlotte Armstrong, none of the seedlings had a bud like it or showed any characteristics of value. So I dropped this phase of the project. (Never has there been a better example of success from failure!)

"So much of rose breeding is chance and God has singularly blessed my efforts over the years."

Council has appointed La Baronne de Gerlache de Gomery as Chairman of the Awards Committee. She will conduct the competition to select The World's Favorite Rose for 1981. Who will be the winner in Jerusalem? Can you guess?

The Best Exhibition Roses — Symposium

Dale E. Martin
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Ask an exhibitor, "Name your best exhibition rose", and watch his or her reaction. The brow will wrinkle, the eyes become fixed in a catatonic stare. You see, that's a tough question requiring a great deal of thought. An answer will eventually be given, and a good one too, but asked again next week, the answer is likely to be different. For good reasons too, for next week another rose may have reached an unparalleled zenith and won Queen of Show.

This is to not say that exhibitors are wishy-washy, they just happen to be in love with perfection of form and love is an emotion. Stability and consistency are not strong points in matters of the heart and the love of roses is most definitely a matter of the heart.

Now let's compound the problem. Let's ask, "What are your ten best exhibition roses?" Most will rattle off ten names without batting an eye. Hold on there, we say, we want them in order of preference! Now, watch the agony of decision envelope them. But, being sincere and dedicated to their art, they will attempt the almost impossible and prioritize a list.

That is the question that we posed to nine exhibitors from across the U.S.A. We did not specify "in order of preference" but some contributors took to the challenge, listing them in order, while others did not. In our process of selecting the summary top ten, (which resulted in twelve varieties due to tie scores), we gave no points for position on the contributors list. Each nomination of a variety received only one point, whether listed in the first or tenth position.

For each rose reaching the summary position, those with three or more nominations, we show the contributors comments in their own words. Our panel of expert exhibitors:

Reprinted from the American Rose Annual 1979 courtsey of the author and the American Rose Society.

Larry Baker — El Monte, California
Don and Paula Ballin — Highland Park, Illinois
Frank A. Benardella — Old Tappan, New Jersey
F.O. Dollinger — Beaumont, Texas
R.J. Kopecky — Omaha, Nebraska
W.F. Terzia — Saginaw, Michigan
Harold E. Weaver — Baltimore, Ohio
Mrs. F.T. Woolverton — Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
Neil Wurst — Milford, Nebraska

The nine contributors named a total of forty-five roses for a position in the top ten. Interestingly, this is exactly half the potential number of ninety. On the surface, one might have expected more consistency, resulting in less than forty-five varieties.

There are several reasons for the diversity of opinion. First, our survey question asked "Name your ten best exhibition roses." The type rose was *not* specified, intentionally so. We did *not* ask, "Name your ten best hybrid teas", so as not to exclude grandifloras or any other type rose the contributor felt worthy of a top position. As a result, some contributors did indeed name other rose types.

Secondly, the great span in geographic areas would seem to dictate diversity of varieties. When one considers the climatic variences existing between New Jersey and California, Florida and Michigan, Texas and Illinois and Ohio and Nebraska, only a consistently performing rose would be named by most. We did find that rose in First Prize.

Thirdly, the micro climates of each individual garden significantly influences the performance of any particular rose. Several contributors mention micro climates. Benardella says, "My garden gets sun from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Temperatures are warm during the day and quite cool in the evening. The damp and cool nights do not permit the heavier petaled roses, such as Uncle Joe/Toro or Sweepstakes to open properly at show time. Once every couple of years, I will see a good Uncle Joe/Toro in the garden in mid-August."

The Ballins report, "We have shade conditions in our garden, with no more than six hours of sun anywhere." These then, are some of the contributing factors to the large number of roses nominated for the top ten.

With eight nominations, First Prize heads the list as the favourite exhibition rose in the survey. The contributors had this to say:

FIRST PRIZE — 8 nominations

Ballin: It is generally huge and perfectly formed. Most judges like the deep colour of First Prize when it is a bud, but you never see the pure perfect form in bud stage. When half open, the deep colour is replaced by the paler pink that judges say has lost colour. Baloney! First Prize is one colour when a bud, another in exhibition form and a third when fully open. If this were recognized, it would be a still bigger winner.

Benardella: I find it good at times and poor at other times. When it's right, it's tough to beat. My problem comes from winter damage. Even with protection it often dies during winter and must be replaced. It is a rose, however, that an exhibitor cannot be without.

Dollinger: You can count on First Prize for both spring and fall shows. You never need worry about it losing form before it is judged. I nearly always have one in collections requiring hybrid tea roses.

Kopecky: The most consistent producer of exhibition blooms in my garden. First Prize has won in every possible way for me. As a single specimen bloom, in arrangements, in collections, in English boxes. It is worthy of its name. Now, it should also top the hybrid tea spray class. If only it had a pronounced fragrance!

Terzia: A must — has everything. The bloom is big, the form is great, the stem is long and strong and the foliage well set, full, large, glossy and handsome. The judges seem to prefer the one-half to two-thirds stage, when the colour is deep and intense. The circular outline can be improved by moving one or more petals into the outer row of petals on the flat side, or removing the two winged petals.

Weaver: A very vigorous, well foliaged plant with large pink buds and bloom — long pointed and high centered. Good disease resistance. Plant is slightly spreading with growth to four ft. or more. This variety is not as hardy as some, so extra winter protection is recommended.

Woolverton: Very outstanding and often chosen Queen of Show. It has superb substance, lovely form and delightful colour, rose pink and ivory. It does not fade even in the heat. The blooms are

large and spectacular and the bush is good and well shaped. This rose also forms beautiful clusters when not disbudded. It should be in every garden.

Wurst: My six bushes all perform well. An abundant producer of many blooms per stem. This is the ideal rose for the hybrid tea spray class. Much disbudding is required for one-bloom specimens. They are worth the effort, with beautifully long pointed bud form and handsome foliage. Watch this one for mildew. Lives up to its name by winning many first prizes.

SWARTHMORE — 6 nominations

Ballin: We're not sure why Swarthmore is still on our top ten list. Colour is erratic, it's difficult to time when cutting back (pruning) for a show, (we think it needs at least 7 weeks in our area, sometimes it comes faster, sometimes longer), it splits, balls and when the center is perfect, the bloom is often lopsided, requiring a great deal of grooming. Nevertheless, Swarthmore is like the little girl with the curl in the middle of her forehead, when she's good, she's very, very good, you know the rest. It's because of shade in our garden that we seem to grow Swarthmore without the black edges and with a more even colouration, rather than a blotchy look. If this is your problem with Swarthmore, do try shading devices.

Benardella: Long straight stems with well formed flowers are the norm for this one. Occasionally, the weather will spoil the blooms, but it can usually be counted on when needed.

Dollinger: A good rose you can count on to hold its form. When you get a good one, its hard to beat. Substance and colour both hold up under refrigeration. An excellent rose for collection classes. Better in fall for me.

Kopecky: Year after year Swarthmore produces excellent exhibition blooms. It seems to lack a little something in stem and foliage. Some exhibitors groom the bloom by removing the outer petals that have the distinctive dark edging. In so doing, they take away much of the appeal of this rose.

Terzia: A steady performer. It's high centered form is reliable and holds forever: good substance, good reflex, good colour, responds well to grooming. The distracting black edges can be easily rolled under, out of sight.

Weaver: A very vigorous, slightly spreading plant, well clothed with darkgreen disease resistant foliage, generally. However, it is slightly subject to mildew, though average spray protection is sufficient. The blooms usually come singly on long straight stems. The pink blend blooms are high centered, full and of good exhibition form and are produced very freely. The outer petals may darken if planted in full sun appearing as if slightly burned and discoloured on the petal edges, very similar to that on Kordes Perfecta. Grows to 6 to 7 feet in height. Give a little extra winter protection.

RED LION — 5 nominations

Baker: High centered, well reflexed blooms on handsome stems. May require careful disbudding. Despite the fact that Red Lion has few petals, it refrigerates well.

Benardella: My best red grows very well and usually can be counted on when needed at show time. I wish it had a brighter colour and was more winter hardy.

Dollinger: Red Lion is hard to beat when you get a good one. This rose does have a lot of bull-noses, so you wait patiently for the good one. It keeps its colour and substance well under refrigeration.

Kopecky: This rose shows definite promise. Like most large exhibition roses, its shy on bloom but is usually outstanding.

Terziea: The bloom is large, high centered, perfectly formed and the most gorgeous vivid medium red you will ever expect to see. The stems are unusually long. The foliage is too large and too widely set, but for some reason, not too distracting and definitely adequate. It should be cut and immediately refrigerated *exactly* when the outer row of petals is beginning to unfurl.

ROYAL HIGHNESS — 5 nominations

Benardella: A mainstay for most exhibitors, but is a borderline exhibition rose for me. Dampness and cold temperatures often spoil the blooms. Another rose that must be grown if you exhibit. Very tender even with winter protection.

Dollinger: An excellent exhibition rose for me. Because of its light colour, it is a hard rose to keep clean and the thrips seem to love it. When you get one that is right, it is a hard rose to beat. You can always count on this rose to hold its form until judged. Good in spring and fall. Excellent for collections.

DOLCE VITA (Hybrid Tea)
(Delbard '74)

Terzia: It is indeed a Queen on the show bench. The delicate light pink shading is irresistable. The form is perfect and reliable. The framing effect of its gorgeous stem and foliage makes it undeniably a court of honour winner. I try not to refrigerate it for more than 48 hours. The circular outline can be improved by moving out a petal on the flat side.

Woolverton: Introduced in 1962 and still one of the lovliest of roses. It is a soft shell pink with perfect high centered form and a pleasing damask fragrance. The bush is tall and vigorous and the foliage is very glossy. Anyone who has ever grown this rose continues to do so.

Wurst: It is a tough contender in shows. A little tender in very cold climates, but if covered for winter, it will survive. Should be in every garden.

TORO — 5 nominations

Dollinger: Toro and Uncle Joe are excellent exhibition roses. You will note that I have put them together because, even though the American Rose Society says they are different roses, I can't tell them apart. On that basis, I cannot name one without the other. Since both have a lot of petals, it takes a long time for them to open, so some protection may be necessary for the blooms. They must be cut at the right stage because there will be no movement after they are cut. They will refrigerate about as well as any rose. Good in both spring and fall.

Kopecky: Aptly named, this bull of a rose has been pressing First Prize for top honours. Toro comes one to a stem, is slow to open, holds and refrigerates well, having centres that could have been formed with a pencil sharpener.

Terzia: When temperatures are in the 90's and the show room lighting is incandescent, this rose is unbeatable. The bloom is of 80 petals, huge and perfect. Though the stem is good, the foliage is dull, sparse and distracting. Extra cultural practices, plus high levels of nitrogen and iron will improve the foliage. Try growing it against the hot south wall of the house or garage. Generally, the outer petals must be removed.

Weaver: Toro and Uncle Joe are to me the same rose. A vigorous, tall upright growing plant with rather rounded, large matt green foliage and good disease resistance. Very large crimson to dark red blooms which are heavily petalled and very slow opening. Holds it high centered, excellent form very well, but may blue if refrigerated too

long at too cold a temperature. Petals may also water spot in wet, very cold weather. Grows to 7 feet.

Wurst: This medium red hybrid tea is a winner every year. My six bushes all perform equally well. Grows tall, to 7 feet with long heavy canes, a more rounded leaf shape than most roses. Very few thorns and very winter hardy. In cool weather, the bloom of many petals will ball and never really open. Keeps for days on the bush or when cut. Much like Uncle Joe.

GRANADA — 4 nominations

Dollinger: Granada is a good show rose for spring and fall. It seems to hold its colour and substance well under refrigeration. I just wish I could grow them as big as some of my fellow Golden Triangle Rose Society members. If things are not just right, it can blow before the the judging begins.

Kopecky: Should also do well in the new spray category for hybrid teas having once been classified a grandiflora. An outstanding combination of colour and fragrance with holly-like foliage. Granada supplies ample blooms for all phases of exhibition.

Woolverton: A superb rose created by Robert Lindquist. It is a striking colour combination of red, orange and yellow, with perfect form. Floriforous and nearly always in bloom. Strong fragrance. The bush is tall and well shaped, perfect for a handsome hedge.

Wurst: This red blend hybrid tea is hard to beat on the show table if cut at the right stage. A long stemmed rose with attractive foliage. Requires disbudding. The small size is rather deceiving at first, but as the bloom develops, it grows larger. Not as many petals as some, but does the job in a very attractive manner. The plant needs to be sprayed to ward off mildew.

PAPA MEILLAND — 4 nominations

Ballin: This dark red streaks, spots, balls, splits, opens too fast — does everything wrong. But, when the right one comes along, oh boy! The problem is, how do you treat the right one? When you cut a ripe Papa, (and the cutting time is critical — a tight soft bud no more than two or three days before the show, is what we look for), place it in a container with about two inches of the hottest water that comes from your tap. Allow the water to cool down, place the stem in cool water up to its neck in a cool, dark location and leave it there for

at least an hour, then refrigerate. The evening before the show, remove from the refrigerator, recut the stem, give it the super hot water treatment again, and *watch* that bloom. If it moves too quickly, re-refrigerate till morning, take it to the show and hold your breath.

Kopecky: Everyone has their favourite red rose and this one is mine, though I rate Toro higher for exhibition. Papa produces one-to-a-stem blooms that have a velvet like patina on his petals. Refrigerates fairly well, but opens fast in warm weather.

Woolverton: A deep, rich, velvety dark red with superb damask perfume and a fine high-centered form. It has good substance, especially in cool weather. The bush is tall and vigorous, shapely and the foliage is good. It is not a very free bloomer, but the blooms are well worth waiting for.

Wurst: This dark red is a very good show rose. Very fragrant, like Chrysler Imperial and Mister Lincoln. Mine wins very consistently in the shows but may not bloom as often as some. Disease resistant and winter hardy. Grows to 7 feet.

BIG BEN — 3 nominations

Dollinger: An excellent show rose at times. It's big fault is the burning on the outer petals. If you have patience and are a good groomer, you can nearly always come up with a good entry. If you have more than one, it is a good rose for the collection classes. Seems to be better in the fall.

Terzia: A steady winner at the national conventions for the past six years. We seem to have three different, but almost identical strains of Big Ben on the market. The best for exhibition have Swarthmore-like foliage with rolled leaf edges. It prefers high fertilizer levels, hot temperatures and a little shading to prevent petal edge burn. Refrigerates unusually well.

Wurst: This dark red can be a stunner on the table with its long stems and beautiful foliage. May show petal burn in the hot sun, but some outside petals can be removed to improve quality. Blooms vary with the weather in terms of quality. Holds its form well. Grows to six feet.

BOBBY CHARLTON — 3 nominations

Ballin — The year 1978 was out first experience with this rose, but with only one season under our belts, we can tell it is going to be a

super exhibition rose and if it dies every winter, (remains to be seen at this writing), we'll replace it every year. It has impeccable form with high centers, enough petals to create the appearance of a very full rose, (the petals are so big, it doesn't need many), and it has a good tolerance for refrigeration. One thing we did discover is don't cut it too tight. It holds a lot of substance, is very resilient and you can't pry it open with a crow bar, so let it open on the plant.

Benardella: After growing this for four years, I must put it near the top of the list of my favourite all-around roses. The long stems, beautiful buds and exhibition blooms are breathtaking.

Weaver: The only really new rose I have included, but have observed it for three years. An upright hardy plant with growth to four feet. Blooms usually come singly on a stem with no disbudding required. A large pink blend of excellent colour with a high-centered, well formed bloom of good substance. Very resistant to Japanese Beetle for some reason. Does not produce as many roses per plant as some, but still a very good garden rose and an excellent exhibition contender. Good all season.

CENTURY TWO — 3 nominations

Baker: Sturdy grower giving good production of well balanced blooms and stems. Fine exhibition form. It's worst feature is its overly elongated peduncle.

Ballin: This clean medium pink has endeared itself to us because it has the most reliable form we know. It's almost always high centered and perfectly symmetrical, requiring little grooming. It is a bit difficult to to hold for a long time in the refrigerator because the pink will become bluish, but a relatively fresh Century Two is hard to beat, with no special care.

Wurst: This pink hybrid tea is vigorous, growing to about six feet tall. Produces large good foliage. Needs very little disbudding to produce a Queen. Holds its form well for a good length of time.

GARDEN PARTY — 3 nominations

Ballin: An excellent show rose both in spring and fall. Form is a bit more reliable in the spring (less split centers) but the blooms are larger and more full of substance in the fall. Mildew can be a problem. At all times, refrigeration must be handled in a specific manner. The bloom must be cut when 'ripe', (this is very evident when the pointed center rises high above the guard petals and the touch of greeness departs the

bloom). Remove the bloom from the refrigerator by four in the afternoon prior to show day. If the bloom moves to fast, *do not* return it to the refrigerator because the petals will collapse and never reopen. We've found when Garden Party has "it" for a show, it won't move too fast past the exhibition form when treated in this manner. If if continues to open with this procedure, the bloom wasn't Queen material anyway.

Benardella: The old standby has its on and off years, but with the proper weather conditions, the light cream, tinged pink petals make it the rose to remember for the season.

Woolverton: A charming ethereal sort of rose. It is very pale yellow to white with touches of pink on the outer petals. Perfect exhibition form with a pleasant fragrance. The bush is well formed, vigorous and produces constant blooms.

LADY X — 3 nominations

Baker: Generally useful in all seasons except extreme heat. Growth habit is dependable with good stems that do not give the gross appearance common to some cultivars. The well formed bloom usually looks good on the second day of the show.

Ballin: The petals of Lady X quill rather than laying back and its this quilling which can make or break the bloom. The colour is not entirely stable, fading somewhat under refrigeration. Substance loss is more pronounced with Lady X than with Blue Moon and in our shaded growing conditions, the stems are too willowy with large spaces between the sets of leaves. We recommend growing this one in full sun, not refrigerating for too long and in grooming, be careful to watch the quilling. You may have to rearrange the quill of individual petals to match the others.

Weaver: A very vigorous upright growing plant to eight feet. Ample foliage. Normal hardiness and disease resistance and a very prolific bloomer. Good in both spring and fall. Perhaps the most widely exhibited mauve rose in this area. Blooms are heavily petalled, high centered and slow opening. May water spot in cool, wet weather. A reliable show rose.

That completes the list of the best exhibition roses. There is little that can be added to the contributors comments, which are complete with tips on how best to bring these varieties to the show in a "judge pleasing" condition.

Plant Breeders Rights For Roses and Amateur Hybridizing in New Zealand

Nola Simpson

It has long been recognized that plant breeders should be recompensed for their efforts, both in time and money, in producing new plants. In 1973, New Zealand followed several other countries by invoking legislation which would enable plant breeders to be granted sole control over the propagation and marketing of the plants they produced for a specified period of time. This legislation, in the form of the Plant Varieties Act, came into force in 1974 and was followed in 1975 by the Plant Varieties Regulations to support the Act. Basically, the Plant Varieties Act and Regulations does the following:

(i) provides for the establishment and staffing of a Plant Varieties Office, headed by the Registrar of Plant Varieties and is constituted as part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
(ii) authorizes the Governor-General to extend protection under the Act to groups and species of plants specified by Orders in Council.
(iii) defines the method of application for grants of rights.
(iv) specifies the conditions which must be met by each plant variety before a grant is made.

In order to qualify for a grant of plant selector's rights, a new plant variety must satisfy the following conditions:

(a) be one of a species protected under the 1973 Act — roses were included in this.
(b) not have been sold in New Zealand prior to date of application for rights.
(c) not have been sold overseas for more than four years prior to date of application.
(d) be distinguishable in one or more important characteristics from other varieties of the species in common knowledge.
(e) be uniform in its essential characteristics.

(f) be stable in its essential characteristics.
(g) be distinguished by a name or other identification.

If the Registrar is satisfied all these seven requirements are met,a grant of rights is made. A variety may have to undergo growing trials for a period in order that the Registrar is satisfied that conditions (d), (e) and (f) are met.

Once a grant of rights is made for a new variety, then dependent on what the variety is, a period of either 15 or 18 years is set aside as the term of the grant and must be renewed each year by the grant holder in order to remain viable — in the case of roses, the period is 15 years.

During the term of a grant of rights, the holder, who is normally the plant breeder, has the exclusive right to either:

(a) reproduce for sale, sell or offer for sale whole plants or reproductive material of the plant variety.

or (b) licence others to reproduce and/or sell plants or reproductive material of that variety imposing such conditions as he thinks fit, including the payment of royalties.

Under this legislation, rights for roses became available in New Zealand in 1975. Initially, the testing of roses was handled by United Kingdom Plant Varieties Rights Office through the Royal National Rose Society's Trial Grounds at St. Albans. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory and has subsequently been replaced by a scheme devised by the Registrar of Plant Varieties, National Rose Society of New Zealand and the Palmerston North City Corporation using the International Trial Grounds at Palmerston North.

The scheme operates on the following basis. Applicants for rights submit six maiden plants (two for climbers) to the Trial Grounds where they are normally grown for one year. During that year, plants are examined by the National Rose Society judges to assess distinctness of the new variety from other known roses, and to check on the homogeneity of the plants supplied. In addition, staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries prepare very detailed descriptions of each new variety which involves some seventy-three different characters for each rose.

At the end of the year's trial, reports are prepared by both the National Rose Society Judges and the Ministry's Officers, and these are submitted to the Plant Variety Rights Advisory Committee for consideration of whether a grant of rights should be made for each application. If all requirements of the Act have been met, then a grant

will be made. Otherwise the Advisory Committee may recommend that the testing period be extended or the application rejected or the applicant may be required to satisfy the Advisory Committee on any points under dispute.

A museum collection of all roses for which a grant of rights has been made are kept in the Palmerston North City Corporation's Dugald McKenzie Gardens, adjacent to the Trial Grounds and remain there for the term of their grant, and are available for inspection should any dispute ever arise.

The legislation for granting of breeder's rights for roses, as outlined above, together with the National Rose Society's International Rose Trial Ground, has resulted in a stimulation of interest in hybridizing by many of our amateur rose growers. New Zealand is considered by many to be a hybridizer's paradise due to our equable climate. We are indeed fortunate that it is possible to hybridize roses successfully out-of-doors, and many of our amateur breeders grow their seedlings outside too in open ground.

Through the efforts and enthusiasm of one of our amateur breeders, Mrs. Nola Murray, a Rose Breeders Association was formed in 1976, with the object of fostering and encouraging hybridizers to share their knowledge with one another, and also enter their better creations in the National Rose Society Trial Ground. Members are kept in touch with one another by means of a thrice-yearly newsletter, which contains a great deal of information relevant to the needs of the amateur rose breeder. To date, the membership of this Association is well in excess of one hundred, with many overseas members joining as well.

(Mrs. Nola Simpson of Palmerston North is a Councillor of the New Zealand National Rose Society, President of the New Zealand Trial Ground and Amateur Hybridist Society, and President of Manawatu Rose Society.)

The Rose In Tasmania

I. J. Le Fevre, *Hon. Secretary,*
The Rose Society of Tasmania

Tasmania, the southernmost State of Australia, is an island of great scenic beauty, from its rugged snow-capped highlands to the lush green pastures of its coastal plains, its swiftly-flowing rivers and long white ocean beaches.

By Australian standards if suffers from a long cold winter, a slow, turbulent and unpredictable transition to spring, and a short but pleasantly temperate summer.

While this climate provides many frustrations for the rose exhibitor, it does produce more vividly coloured blooms than are found in the generally hotter mainland States. Conditions in Tasmania are are very favourable for floribunda and decorative roses, but a good deal of care is necessary in the selection of hybrid tea varieties for exhibition.

Naturally enough, the enthusiastic exhibitor scans the catalogues for roses described as having "excellent exhibition form" only to find that those with sixty to seventy petals will not open at all, while many others such as Red Queen and Perfecta produce good blooms only in the autumn. Generally those hybrid teas which can be relied on to produce reasonable standard exhibition blooms in the Tasmanian conditions will have between thirty and fifty petals.

Again, because of the cold wet winter and spring, good drainage and maximum sunshine are essential pre-requisites in locating rose beds. Frequently, when new plants arrive in July the soil is so waterlogged that planting is impossible and plants have to be "heeled in" until the beds dry out a little. It is essential to prepare beds in the early autumn and to incorporate a generous proportion of compost with the soil.

Despite these problems help, guidance and advice are freely available through the Rose Society of Tasmania. This Society was formed in 1960 and was affiliated with the Royal National Rose

Public Rose Garden planted by The Tasmania Rose Society as a civic project in Hobart.

Society of Great Britain. It is now, in addition, a member society of the National Rose Society of Australia.

The objects of the Rose Society of Tasmania are "to encourage, improve and extend the cultivation of the Rose by means of Publications, the holding of Exhibitions, and otherwise".

One of the first projects undertaken by the Society was the establishment, in 1963, of a public rose garden in Hobart. Over the years the original planting of some 500 bushes has been almost doubled and the garden is still being expanded.

Since the garden was established the Society has worked closely with the Hobart City Council and its staff. Council employees tend the lawns and weed, cultivate and water the rose beds. Members of the Society undertake the main winter pruning and summer trimming, the latter in late January to assure an abundance of blooms through the autumn months. Pruning days invariably attract some visitors to the scene; some to obtain cuttings; some to ask questions;

and others to just observe before, no doubt, going home to deal with their own bushes.

Despite the general increase in the incidence of vandalism in many areas, the rose garden suffers very little serious interference.Occasionally the indentification plates are moved around from bed to bed in a variation of "musical chairs", and water shoots in bloom prove irresistible to people passing through. By and large, however, the garden stands serenely beautiful, a few steps from the city centre, providing pleasure and relaxation for residents and visitors alike. It is a lasting and spectacular tribute to the enthusiasm, vision, initiative and hard work of those members of the Rose Society responsible for its establishment and early care.

In line with its charter, the Society holds two public rose exhibitions each year, one in the Spring, mid-November, and one in Autumn, usually at the end of March or the beginning of April. There are Sections for exhibition roses, floribundas and decorative roses, formal bunches, miniatures, old-fashioned roses and flower arrangements. Perhaps the most prized award is the "Tasmanian Championship" for twelve distinct varieties of exhibition blooms.

These shows provide the public with an opportunity to see at first hand the whole range of varieties and to discuss with exhibitors, members and judges, the fine points of each of their favourites. Each show is a stimulating experience for those involved and the frantic bustle of the few hours before opening time, is soon forgotten in the excitement of the first wave of visitors.

The Society produces each year a list of recommended roses which it makes available to the public, to nurserymen and any person interested. The object is to identify those roses which have been proved to be suitable in the climatic and other conditions prevailing in the State. No rose is included in this list unless it has been grown successfully by one or more members of the Committee of the Society. Varieties are grouped in the list under Exhibition Roses, Garden Roses, Climbers, Floribundas and Miniatures. Special mention is made of recent introductions which, in the view of the Committee, are worthy of trial.

At general meetings held in Hobart each month, members and visitors are given practical demonstrations of pruning, summer trimming, budding and the selection and preparation of blooms for exhibition, and receive advice on the treatment of pests and diseases of roses. Through all of its activities the Society's aim is to foster and maintain a love for the Rose.

RECOMMENDED EXHIBITION ROSES IN TASMANIA 1979/80

Amatsu Otome	Bonsoir	Christian Dior
Diamond Jubilee	Frances Phoebe	Grandpa Dickson
Julie	Memoriam	Mister Chips
Northern Lights	Peter Frankenfeld	Red Devil
Red Queen	Royal Gold (cl.)	Silver Lining
Sir Harry Pilkington	Vol de Nuit	Vienna Woods

As Cupid danced among
The Gods, he down the nectar flung,
Which on the white rose being shed,
Made it, forever after, red.
Robert Herrick

The First European Alpine Rose Trials in Braunwald, Switzerland

DIETRICH WOESSNER,
Neuhausen am Rheinfall, Switzerland.
(Translated by PAUL BOLLER)

NEVER before has the rose been favoured so much and planted so widely as in our days, although as long ago as the time of the Roman Empire, the rose played an important part in the life of the people. Nowadays, practically every home gardener has roses because the rose is one of the most rewarding garden plants. It is therefore quite understandable that people would wish to plant roses in all kinds of areas, even in mountainous regions. Until recently, there was very little or only contradictory information available about rose growing in mountainous regions. For this reason, the Swiss Rose Society decided in 1968 to investigate this problem. After years of intensive studies and observations to find a suitable area, the mountain village of Braunwald (Kanton Glarus) was chosen, because all the conditions required to carry out reliable tests appeared to prevail here.

Braunwald lies between 1230 and 1900 meters above sea level. The climate is very sunny, influenced by southerly winds known as "Föhn", with concentrated heavy rainfalls in summer, very often followed by fog, and masses of snow in winter. Under such climatic conditions it could be assumed that a thorough testing of roses was possible. Seven sites between 1230 and 1900m above sea level were chosen. In planning the layout of these sites, care was taken that the ultimate plantings fitted in harmoniously with the surrounding scenery.

The first planting was made in the spring of 1971, followed by an autumn planting in the same year to get some information about the effect of planting time on the bushes and their development. The plantings totalled 3,500 roses of 350 varieties. In 1975, 46 varieties of *Rosa Rugosa* hybrids were added. The usual planting distances and planting depth were chosen which proved to be correct. It is impor-

Two views of the Alpine Trial Rose Gardens at Grunwald, Switzerland.

tant that the union be sufficiently in the ground (5 cm), but not too deep, as otherwise there is a danger of choking the plant. If, on the other hand, the union is only lightly covered by soil, there is a risk of the plant getting killed during the winter or early spring when there is only little snow on the ground. The roses were given the normal care during the season, and every week all the varieties were examined closely and their resistance to pests and diseases was assessed.

The effect of the sun, rain, fog and frost on roses growing high above sea level is quite different than down in the valleys. The colour of the blossoms is much more intensive and blooms with fine thin petals are more subject to Botrytis attack as a result of the frequent fog. Once the roses start to bloom which, in Braunwald, is about July 13, the flowering continues without interruption until the end of September or beginning of October, when the snow falls usually set in.

During the first seven years of running the trial program in Braunwald, different methods of maintenance were thoroughly investigated. Today, proven recommendations for growing roses in mountainous regions can be given.

Roses can be grown successfully on sites of up to 1600m above sea level. In these exposed positions, the roses must be given every possible care. The pruning is carried out in spring, as soon as the plants start to grow. The proper time, depending on the amount of snow remaining on the ground and the spring weather generally, is usually between the beginning of May and the beginning of June. Otherwise there are no special pruning problems. The plants are pruned back to well developed buds and the wood broken by the weight of snow is removed. Weak growth is cut back flush with the rootstock.

In feeding roses in Alpine regions, it must be remembered that the vegetation period is rather short. Normal rose fertilizer will do, but the application should be limited to 300 grams per square meter. As a supplement, 30 grams of sulphate of ammonia are given to compensate for the loss of nitrogen in the soil caused by the heavy percipitation. The best time to apply fertilizer is in spring after pruning when the soil has dried up. Immediately after the fertilizer has been put down, the beds are dug by means of a two-tined "rose fork" to a depth of 15-18 cm. This is important because roses love well aerated soil. Watering of the rose beds is very rarely necessary and only in times of a severe drought.

The general opinion that roses grown on high level land will be less

susceptible to pests and diseases is not true. The attacks, however, are less severe than on low level land. Adequate protection can therefore be achieved with a minimum number of insecticide and fungicicde applications. The main enemies are Powdery and Downy Mildew, Rust, Black Spot, Green Aphids and occasionally Meadow Spittle Bugs and Vine Weevils.

Winter protection is not necessary. Before the winter weather sets in (usually at the end of September or beginning of October) it is advisable to shorten the growth to about 15 cm to avoid the breaking of wood by the masses of snow (up to 2 meters). Climbers are put down flat on the ground after having the leaves removed.

Progress reports on the trials have been issued from time to time, and the results are available to gardeners interested in growing roses in Alpine areas as well as to nurserymen. New varieties are compared with roses of proven value which helps to reduce the period required to test their suitability for Alpine areas. When inspecting the trials, it is important to know that the assessment of the condition of the roses as well as their maintenance is carried out whenever possible by the same person, who also keeps careful records of the weather conditions.

The gaps which occur in the plantings of certain varieties indicate the number of plants which died. No replanting of the gaps has been carried out during the five year trial period. Varieties with too many plants missing were discarded and replaced by new varieties. Before doing so, the top layer of the soil was always replaced by new soil.

Intensity of colour, perfume, flowering and resistance of the blooms to adverse weather conditions are, besides plant health and vigour, of decisive importance in evaluating the suitability of roses for Alpine areas.

The great hopes which were put into these Alpine rose trials have been fully justified. The progress of the trials has been closely followed by rose enthusiasts in Switzerland and abroad. People who wish to visit the trials should do so after the middle of July. Apart from getting a personal impression of the trials, they will enjoy the picturesque mountain village and the majestic scenery.

Thanks must be paid to the Tourist Office of Braunwald, and to the local people. Without their continuous help, the project could not have succeeded.

LOVE (Grandiflora)
Unnamed variety x Redgold
(Warriner '79)
All-American Rose Selection 1980

SOME ROSE VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR ALPINE REGIONS

Remontant Roses

Frau Karl Druschki (1901)
Mrs. John Laing (1887)

Hybrid Teas

Atoll (1972)
Barbara Hauenstein (1957)
Carina (1963)
Duftwolke (1963)
Josephine Baker (1973)
Maria Callas (1965)
Pascali (1963)
Silva (1964)
Sultan (1946)
Super Star (1960)
Sutter's Gold (1950)
Wizo (1968)

Polyanthas and Polyantha Hybrids

Alain (1948)
Concerto (1953)
Moulin Rouge (1952)
Schweizer Gruss (1954)

Floribundas and Grandifloras

Allgold (1958)
Baby Baccara (1965)
Betty Prior (1938)
Carol (1953)
Centenaire de Lourdes (1958)
Escapade (1967)
Europeana (1963)
Joseph Guy (1924)
Lagerfeuer (1958)
Nina Weibull (1961)
Orange Sensation (1961)
Sweetheart (1901)
Queen Elizabeth (1955)

Shrub Roses

Heidelberg (1959)
Mozart (1937)
Rosa Foetida Bicolour (1950)
Rosa Rubrifolia (1830)
Schneewittchen (1958)
Sparieshoop (1952)
All Rosa Rugosa

Climbing Roses

American Pillar (1902)
New Dawn (1930)

L to R: Louisette Meilland, Prof. G. Boesch, Kurt Hauenstein, Lotte Gunthart.

Christenings are reserved for something new — a child, a ship or something very special. A christening is certainly a celebration and that's exactly what happened last August in the medieval town of Regensberg, near Zurich, Switzerland.

We don't know if the object of the christening was dipped into or sprinkled with water, as it the custom, but it was named DR. R. MAAG, a beautiful bi-coloured rose. Dr. R. Maag was named in honour of a man who was not only a Swiss pioneer in crop protection, but also a great rose enthusiast. During his lifetime Dr. Maag received the "Mérite agricole" from the French government and an honourary doctor's degree from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology for his outstanding contribution to agriculture and horticulture.

On hand for the celebration were Louisette Meilland, the famous rose breeder from Cape d'Antibes, France; Lotte Gunthart, the well-known Swiss rose painter; Professor G. Boesch, President of the

Swiss Rose Society; and Kurt Hauenstein, nurseryman and manager of the Universal Rose Selection Trial Garden for Central Europe.

The new rose is a cardinal-red tea with a canary-yellow centre. The blooms are large, well-shaped, with 35 petals, and resistant to rain. The plant is vigourous and bushy, with dark-green healthy foliage.

Welcome to the rose world, Dr. R. Maag!

DR. R. MAAG
[(Mme A. Meilland x Rouge Meilland) x Caprice] x Piccadilly

Rhodesia and Roses

Elizabeth Leaver

(*Editor's Note:* This article was written before the elections which changed the British colony of Rhodesia into the independent state of Zimbabwe.)

Until 1974, I had not fallen prey to "rose disease". True, my mother, living on a large farm in the middle of Rhodesia, had always grown roses and I had often absentmindedly thought how splendid her bowls of roses looked in the lounge, and then forgotten all about them. My younger sister also married a farmer and went in for roses in a big way, winning prizes and being very serious about it all. But this all left me untouched. My one memory in which roses featured was when I had been doing "A" levels at Beechlawn College in Oxford in 1965. My dear old landlady, Mrs. Maybury-Lewis, had a lovely house in Summerhill Road, off the Banbury Road, and in her back garden there grew two beautiful specimens of 'Peace'. I remember Mrs. Maybury-Lewis telling me all about 'Peace' but, alas, at the time this made little impression on me.

In 1974 "rose disease" at last caught up with me. I am married to an officer in the Rhodesian Army and we had just been posted back to Salisbury after a spell in Bulawayo. We have a house and a large two-acre garden in Salisbury and so I decided this was an auspicious time in which to start growing roses. In 1972, in our first year of marriage, my sister had given us four 'Scarlet Queen Elizabeth". These we had planted, rather indifferently, I fear. But in our absence, they had grown strong and tall, seven feet or more. They were flowering freely and looked a picture of red profusion outside the dining room.

The decision to grow roses having been taken, I immediately wrote off to two leading rose nurseries and received their 1974-5 catalogues. One catalogue was much the more impressive and so I settled on that nursery from which to order the roses. I must have spent literally dozens of happy hours making innumerable lists, discussing varieties with my mother, sister and any knowledgeable friends who were not bored to death by my amateurish enthusiasm, and visiting as many rose gardens as I could. "Rose disease" was burning, burning.

Reprinted by permission of the author and the Royal National Rose Society.

I finally settled on two specimens each of 29 varieties, making 58 roses in all. From the many English rose books and publications I have read, as well as from your own Rose Annuals, it seems that in Rhodesia we have many English roses, both old and new, as well as European and American varieties. Perhaps sanctions are waived when it comes to roses because, even if it takes a couple of years, we do appear to get most new roses that make the grade overseas.

My final selection included some old favourites as well as some exciting new varieties. I had to be traditional and order 'Peace', of course, and others that have stood the test of time, such as 'Stella', 'Pink Favourite', 'Sutter's Gold' and 'Mischief'. However, I was also prepared to spend a little more money and get some more recently introduced roses 'Tosca', 'Hawaiian Sunset', 'Mimi Coertse', 'Alec's Red' and 'Inge Horstmann'.

Having sent my order off, I turned to the preparation of the beds. Here my long-suffering spouse came into his own and was soon busy marking out beds with true military precision. Our garden faces north, which is the same as a south-facing garden in the Northern Hemisphere. After much argument, discussion and perusal of garden-design manuals, we finally decided on a small, formal rose garden with a central bed and then other beds curving around it. I am glad that we actually built the beds with brick and mortar, instead of just digging holes in the ground, as I am sure the extra effort and expense pay off.

Each bed contains six roses. At present we just have green lawn growing between the beds but, when finances permit, we will lay down crazy paving with lawn growing amongst it. We sited the rose garden on a slight slope which ensures good drainage. It is an open, sunny place, devoid of overhanging trees and yet in front of a green fir hedge, against which the roses show to good advantage.

The beds were prepared very carefully. We have good red, rich soil which is inclined to be a bit heavy. However, as our garden was part of a farm before we bought it, no flowers had ever been grown in it before and I am sure this has helped us grow good roses. It must be more difficult to do this when your soil has been growing flowers for many years. We removed the soil to a depth of about three feet, and then mixed this with plenty of compost and fertilizer. This painstaking preparation has certainly paid off as our roses, though only nine months old, have grown rapidly and are often mistaken for mature established plants. We avoided adding manure to the soil; experts advised us that this could increase the possibility of disease.

Growing conditions for roses here differ greatly from English conditions. Rhodesia has a short, comparatively sharp winter from May to early August and then a long spring and summer, so the roses bloom for a longer period than they do in England.

In this country July is a crucial month in the rose calendar, for it is then that roses are pruned and planted. The first blooms appear in early September and throughout the summer and autumn, in fact until pruning time comes round again, you will find roses in flower.

Black spot and mildew are bothersome in Rhodesia. We have a long rainy season from November to April and this makes it very hard not to get one or both of these diseases on at least some of our roses. There are several good fungicides on the market but a most regular spraying program and a large slice of luck are necessary to avoid black spot and mildew. My sister is always troubled by red spider but my mother, who lives at a much lower and hotter altitude, hardly has any disease.

Many folk claim that roses here lose much of the fragrance they possess in England; on the other hand, roses probably grow bigger and more robustly in our tropical climate. When consulting an English rose catalogue for the height of a rose, a Rhodesian must always add a couple of feet. 'Frau Karl Druschki' grows to at least eight or nine feet here but most overseas publications list its maximum height as no more than five feet.

When the roses arrived, ex ground, in mid-July, they were planted with tender, loving care. Then we sat back and awaited results. 'My Choice' was the first to bloom, followed closely by 'Dream Dolly' and 'Europeana'.

My favourite rose is without doubt 'Paddy McGredy'. I realize that, for me, roses are assessed chiefly on what they look like in the garden, more than on their worth as a rose for cutting. I think it is very important for roses to look good in the garden and to provide colour. That is why I am so fond of 'Paddy McGredy'. Technically a floribunda, it nevertheless has those perfect dainty little hybrid-tea type blooms. In my garden, it is extremely free-flowering, disease resistant and makes a bright pink splash of colour. Another favourite of mine is 'Rubaiyat', for exactly the same reasons. I do not really like its rather harsh rosy-cerise colour, but it works incredibly hard for its living and hardly ever rests. When friends comment on how colourful the roses look as they drive up our driveway, I know they are seeing 'Rubaiyat'. It distresses me that no one else I know is fond of 'Rubaiyat'; they don't know what they are missing.

'Mimi Coertse' is a very fine pink rose, I believe of South African origin. It is always smothered with a mass of blooms, bourne on long sturdy stems. It has no fragrance but makes an excellent cut rose. 'Tosca' is a real beauty — pink of a lustrous quality, with enormous blooms and slightly fragrant. I cannot find 'Tosca' mentioned in any rose book and would like to know which country it originates from. 'Inge Horstmann', a cherry red rose with a white reverse, tends to droop but has a delightful fragrance. I have the two cousins, or its brother and sister, 'Charles', and 'Blanche Mallerin' in the same bed. 'Charles' is a magnificent, velvety red rose, but 'Blanche' is very prone to mildew. Other varieties which have done well for me are 'Sweet Repose', 'Mischief', 'Elizabeth of Glamis', 'Chicago Peace' and 'Tahiti'. 'Tahiti' is very free flowering, but appears to be relatively little planted in Rhodesia.

I have had little joy from my yellow roses. 'Sutter's Gold' has a most shapely bud and a deep fragrance but its petals drop within a day and it is useless for cutting. 'King's Ransom' hangs its head, why I do not know as it should be proud of its clear yellow, well shaped blooms. 'Eclipse' is the smallest bush in my garden. 'Lemon Glow' is of a true lemon colour but it is singularly unfree flowering. I want to try 'Grand'mere Jenny', as it grows well here. 'Alec's Red' balls badly in Rhodesia's heavy rains but in the autumn, when the rains go, it improves tremendously and one can see why it has won so many awards. 'Stella' I was also most disappointed with in the rains, but in the dry weather it cheered up and has become quite a favourite with me. 'American Home' gets bad mildew, no matter how I treat it, as do 'Bettina', 'Thais' and 'Tonga'. 'Frau Karl Druschki' appealed to me with its long history, having been introduced in 1900 or 1901 (the books differ). However it is not happy in its present restricted space and when it is pruned this July I will move it to a site where it can spread and grow freely like a bush.

The only rose I am really disappointed with is 'Pink Favourite'. It has puny growth, is covered with mildew and has few flowers. This amazes me as I see 'Pink Favourite' invariably heads any list of favourite roses in the Rose Annuals.

Next year I am anxious to try out some new varieties (new to me). My tentative list includes 'Ernest Morse', 'John H. Waterer', 'Grand'mere Jenny', 'Arthur Bell', 'Allgold' and 'Ma Perkins'. My catalogues are spread all over the house and roses dominate any conversation I have with gardening friends.

"Rose disease" has caught me, fairly and squarely.

The Fragrance of Roses

Graham Stuart Thomas, OBE, VMH, DHM

Our modern bedding roses have been evolved from over a century's selection. In the process something like 99% of the many millions of seedlings raised have been discarded for various reasons — colour or shape of flower, foliage or habit. The modern rose is therefore a mixed but somewhat stereo-typed strain in all ways except fragrance. So far as I know, the quality or even the quantity of fragrance is never the major criterion by which rose seedlings are judged. From this we may deduce that the many types of rose in their ancestry are still producing in the moderns scents pure and impure and mixed beyond measure without any selection having been carried out. Anything may crop up at any time.

Fragrance in roses is of several types. It comes from the flower usually but also from other parts of the plant, such as the leaves and pedicels or flower stalks. Fragrant leaves are found particularly in the Sweet Briar as we all know. The flower stalks of *Rosa glutinosa* and its relatives are covered with glandular hairs and these are redolent of pine. The flower stalks of many an old rose are fragrant likewise, and the scent lingers on the hands after picking a bunch. The ultimate in this type of fragrance is found in the true Moss Rose.

Both this spicy redolence and the fragrant flowers can be of two kinds. The Sweet Briar's fragrance is yielded free in the air whereas the others are "fast of their smells", as Sir Francis Bacon put it in 1625. Likewise the flowers of many old garden roses are fast of their smells while from others the perfume floats in the air. Bacon wrote "Because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (whence it comes and goes, like the warbling of music), than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for delight, than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air. Roses, damask and red, are fast flowers of their smells; so that you may walk past a whole row of them and find nothing of their sweetness." While I agree that *Rosa gallica* is fast of its flower-smell, the Damask is certainly fragrant in the air.

Reprinted from The Rose Annual 1978 courtsey of the author and The Royal National Rose Society.

I will now come to the main point of interest — the fragrance of rose flowers. It is an indefinable subject for study. The learnedly scientific are able to conjure up names for different categories of scent, but to me they mean nothing. I am unable to enter into this sort of scientific description of flower scent, though every rose scent is, I I find, distinguishable and different and can often be likened to the odours of fruits and other mental images. The technical name for rose fragrance is geraniol, and in fact oil of geranium is used to adulterate the precious liquid extracted from roses. In addition to geraniol, other ingredients produce the wide variety of rose scents, and we can educate our noses by repeatedly sampling the different scents. It really saddens me from time to time to find how some people go through life without the joy and interest that a well trained nose can give.

The history of garden roses is not only involved but also somewhat conjectural, and we may perhaps remind ourselves of the supposed development of what we may call the old European roses. For our purpose it is sufficient to recall that *Rosa gallica* is the parent in the background of all, and that two single white species, *R. moschata* and *R. phoenicea,* were almost equally important in the parentage. All our garden roses inherit to some extent the invaluable combination of the fragrance of these species.

Let us consider first the fragrance of *R. gallica,* whose odours are locked in the petals. It is good but not particularly good; on the other hand the petals of *R. gallica* have the invaluable attribute of retaining their fragrance when dried. For this character it has been grown from time immemorial, and dried petals were treasured for all manner of uses to combat the impure air of houses long ago. They were also made into preserves for the table. In fact, the semi-double form *R. gallica officinalis,* reputedly brought from the eastern Mediterranean by the Crusaders, has long been the major source for these commodities in France; thus arises its name of Rose of Provins (not to be confused with Rose of Provence, which is *R. centifolia;* this, together with the Hybrid Perpetual 'Ulrich Brunner Fils' and other cultivars, is also used for distilling in Southern France). At one time a considerable industry in rose petals was carried on at Mitcham in Surrey, England, where also lavender was grown commercially. This attribute of *R. gallica,* the Red Rose of Lancaster, has earned it the name of Apothecaries' Rose.

Today pot pourri is in considerable demand, but is seldom made solely from *R. gallica,* whose flowering period is short. No doubt,

even after hundreds of generations, some modern roses inherit the long-lasting quality of *R. gallica,* but it is as well to make tests before using quantities of any one variety, or a mixture.

Let us now look back in history — pre-history in fact — to the Damask Rose, which is the principal rose used today for the extraction of rose-water and attar of roses. It is believed that *R. gallica* was a parent of both the Autumn Damask, whose other parent was the Musk Rose *R. moschata* and the Summer Damask, whose other parent was the Phoenician musk rose *R. phoenicia.* Both of these ancient Damask roses are still in cultivation; the petals of the Autumn Damask were much prized by the Romans, since at that time it was the only colourful rose which flowered in late summer and autumn. It was thus popular for autumn feasts, for strewing floors and beds, for steeping in drinks. But it is the Summer Damask — one form or another — which is used for the commercial production of rose water. Since the 9th or 10th centuries it has been made in great quantities, not only for the pleasure given by its fragrance, but also for use medicinally — all sorts of curative properties were ascribed to it — and for the purification of mosques defiled by Christian crusaders. Saladin, it is said, required 500 camels to bring sufficient rose water from Damascus in 1187, to purify the mosque at Jerusalem. A very big industry has grown up in Bulgaria since the beginning of the 18th century. Some 10,000 acres are devoted to the crop and vast quantities of rose water are produced. The distillation of rose water and perhaps other plant extractions, date back as far as the first century A.D.

In Persian and Indian palaces cooling streams and pools were covered with rose petals for parties and festivals. It was apparently on one of these occasions that Empress Nur Mahal, the wife of Shah Jehan, was the first to observe an oily substance on the water. Absorbed on cotton, this became known as attar of roses, and is recognizable in the pink portions of March Mallow and Turkish Delight — though some substitute may be used today, because the genuine extract is more valuable, weight for weight, than gold. This is understandable when one reads that in the Bulgarian fields, three tons of flowers (about 1,200,000 blooms) are needed to produce a little over 2 lbs of attar.

Rose water and attar of roses are exported all over the world. Many of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean have industries for the distillation of roses, also as far as India, and usually a form or hybrid of Damask rose is used, though the White Rose of

York *R. alba* and the Cabbage rose *R. centifolia* are also pressed into service. In our piecing together of the ancestry of roses it is probable that *R. alba* was a hybrid of the Summer Damask with the Dog Briar *Rosa canina*, which has an exquisite fragrance itself.

But around 1800 roses from China, hybrids between *Rosa chinensis* the China rose and *R. odorata* the Tea Rose, arrived in Europe; bringing new tints and perpetual production of flowers they upset all this leisurely progression. *R. chinensis* gave no special fragrance, but from *R. odorata,* the Tea Rose, came a new one, the tea scent, derived from its parent *R. gigantea.* I wish I could say exactly to what this tea scent refers and how and why it originated. I have always held that it resembles the whiff of a freshly opened packet of China tea; others say Indian tea; others claim the resemblance is to the crushed green leaf of the tea plant. I shall hold to my theory.

What with the delicate salmon and yellow tints and the full crimson of these Chinese hybrids, none of which had been seen before in Europe, and the new fragrance, the 19th century was indeed a period of change. And then at the turn of the century the Austrian Briar was brought into the hybrid strain of roses. It has a rather peculiar odour — I feel that "thick" is the right word — and at first some its hybrids were unpleasant to smell.

Now let us return to the roses which give off their scent strongly in the air. They are almost exclusively members of the Musk rose group, like the two in the ancient evolvement of the Damask roses. The only other species in which I have detected this generous type of fragrance — free in the air — is *R. rugosa,* the Japanese rose, which has scarcely entered into the hybrid strain; it has a delicious clove scent, but this does not seem to recur in all its hybrids, practically all of which are sterile, preventing further breeding.

The Musk roses belong to a great group and they extend around the Northern Hemisphere, including Japan, Nepal, the Middle East, Southern Europe, Madeira and North America. They are known as the Synstylae, because their styles, in the middle of the flower, are not carried loosely branched, but united into a column. This botanical nicety is not nearly so important for us as the other remarkable quality of the flower, the fragrance, which instead of being in the petals, is in the stamens. So these Musk roses have given a special quality to many of our strains of garden roses and this is the reason why some are free with their scent and others are not. Shakespeare's Musk rose is also one of them, a native of bosky places in England, with long trailing purplish stems and creamy white flowers borne just

after the Dog Briar fades. *R. longicuspis, R. helenae, R. filipes* 'Kifts gate', *R. multiflora* and *R. wichuraiana* are other species. These Synstylae roses have another great character — they are all lax bushes, and are in the parentage of all Ramblers and Climbing Roses. They are all excessively fragrant.

The name of *R. moschata,* the Musk rose, derives from its supposed resemblance to true musk, an extract from a gland in the little Musk Deer of Central and Eastern Asia, another rare and costly commodity.

As with all other plants with free fragrance, you should plant them around your garden, so that whichever way the wind may blow, you will get their fragrance. Thereby your garden will achieve another dimension.

* * * * *

Any nose
May ravage with impunity a rose.
Robert Browning

Photographing Roses

Stuart C. Dobson
Irvington, New York.

What is a successful photographic depiction of a rose? I would say one that is correctly exposed for true colour, well composed and sharp in detail, leaving no doubt about identification and individual characteristics.

Pictures of roses taken by professional or advanced amateur photographers are often outstanding in composition and technique, but the rose subject is a disaster because the photographer didn't know what a good rose should look like. The experienced rosarian has an advantage over a non-rosarian photographer in knowing which rose subjects to select. With this in mind, over fifty ARS members who are also camera buffs were asked for their ideas and experiences. This article attempts to condense the responses to that survey.

CHOOSING THE CAMERA

As in growing roses, photographing them offers many choices. The "right" choice depends on such individual circumstances as budget, personal preferences and the particular results desired.

The availability of cameras with many automatic features has led the public to believe that it is possible to get outstanding pictures if one simply owns the latest and most expensive equipment. While the camera itself is important, modern gadgetry does not eliminate the need for a basic knowledge of photographic principles and an awareness of good composition. Certain tricks of the trade must be learned.

To take outstanding photographs of roses, start with one of the better known brands (not necessarily the most expensive) of single-lens reflex (SLR) camera that uses 35 mm film. The SLR lets you actually view the subject through the same lens that takes the picture. Its large finder image makes it possible to predetermine which parts

---

Reprinted from The American Rose Annual 1979 courtsey of the author and the American Rose Society.

of the picture will be in critical focus, and the picture can be composed more accurately. The camera chosen should be one that accepts many interchangeable lenses, filters and lens attachments that can be added as further interest develops.

Discuss the choice of camera and lens with a photographic friend. This will help answer such questions as choice of viewfinder: the split-image type for critical focusing or the clear type may be preferred. Automatic features are convenient; when deciding on one of the latest models, be sure it can revert to manual adjustment when needed. For convenience, the camera should have behind-the-lens metering, since correct exposure is one of the most important factors in colour photography. Later, a separate hand-held meter for more precise results may be acquired.

Avoid buying a used camera unless the original owner is known and trusted. Today, no one pays list prices for new cameras; camera-buffs can provide reliable discount sources. Read and become thoroughly familiar with the instruction manual before loading your new camera with film.

CLOSE-UP CAPABILITY

In addition to the camera itself, choose any one of several devices available that will make close-ups possible. The "normal" lens, in 35 mm photography, is the one that is supplied with most camera bodies. It has a focal length of about 50 mm or two inches. These lenses are only capable of focusing from a few feet of the subject to infinity, so some additional means of getting closer, with the subject remaining in sharp focus, is needed.

The cheapest and simplest way to achieve close-up capability is to purchase a set of supplementary close-up front lens attachments. When buying, know the exact measurement across the threaded opening of the camera lens, or take the camera along. These attachments are calibrated at plus 1, 2 and 3 diopters. Simply screw them on in front of the normal lens and refocus. Singly, or in combination, supplementary lenses will permit you to focus as close as needed for most subjects. A variation on this theme is a single, moderately priced attachment that is adjustable from 1 to 10 diopters.

Another way to take close-ups is to get the "normal" lens farther away from the camera body by using extension tubes or bellows. While the potential for sharpness is better than with lens attachments, extension tubes are a nuisance to cope with in the field. Bellows tend to be fragile and the really good ones are expensive.

The supreme solution to close-focusing is the so-called "macro" lens. Put on the camera in place of the normal lens, it provides a continuous range from very close to infinity. The quality of image and convenience are unsurpassed, but macro lenses are expensive. The best solution for most people is to start with a set of close-up lens attachments, graduating to a macro lens in the future as desire and the budget indicate. On the other hand, if buying a new camera body and a macro lens (without a "normal" lens) may be the answer. Be sure that the macro lens selected will focus to infinity; not all lend themselves to regular picture taking.

Other interchangeable options include wide angle lenses (e.g. 35 mm or 28 mm) which take in a wider angle of view and have depth of field, that is more of the picture in focus. These are great for use when one is unable to get far enough away from the subject to get it "all in" using a normal lens. They do tend to exaggerate perspective, something that is especially noticeable when the subject includes buildings, or when used very close-up.

Telephoto lenses (e.g. 135 mm, 200 mm) do just the opposite. They magnify the subject and bring it up close, but they compress perspective. It is sometimes difficult to get all the picture in focus. Moderate telephotos (85 mm to 135 mm) can provide a convenient working distance between camera and subject, helpful sometimes to avoid stepping in rose beds. Neither wide angle nor telephoto lenses are essential. They can be added later if desired.

FILM

Individual preferences in choice of film are as diverse as they are for fertilizer or spray materials. My own preference for slides is Kodachrome 64, because it has strong reds and processing is closely controlled. Kodachrome 25 is really better, but quite slow. Other brands and types have their dedicated devotees, but a loss of quality is usually inherent in faster films. Make a choice and then stay with that film. If only prints are desired, choose a colour negative film such as Kodacolour, but there are several advantages to slides. Slides have more brilliance and colour saturation and can be shared more advantageously with groups. A projector is, of course, needed for viewing the slides.

Many whose experience is limited to Brownie or Pocket Instamatic cameras may be afraid to get close to the subject. With a SLR camera and close-up capability, it is possible to get very close to the subject, obtaining good pictures that are in focus and well exposed.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE

The laws and principles of chemistry and physics governing photography are such that one advantage is gained only at expense of another. Take speed, for example, speed in film emulsion is gained at the expense of image quality. The slowest film is usually best, but circumstances may not always permit use of the slowest film. So some compromise may be called for. Similarly, speed in lenses, (their ability to transmit light, the lower the "f" stop number the faster the lens), is gained at the expense of depth of field, (the amount of the picture's depth in focus.) Lenses faster than f 1.8 are much more expensive. No lens is optically at its best fully open, but rather when "stopped down" to about half of its maximum aperture. An additional variable is shutter speed. The faster speeds must be used to avoid camera motion for hand-held shots. But the option of using fast shutter speeds is not always available when light levels are low.

One of the special challenges associated with photographing roses in their natural surroundings is that one is subjected to the exigencies of nature. These include the quality of light, precipitation, and especially breezes. Some photographers deal with these difficulties by bringing the roses indoors, and photographing them in a studio environment. Others have devised a clever compromise, fabricating an in-the-garden "studio". Such refinements may include a "windshield" arrangement, control of lighting and background. When a coloured poster board is used as a background, it should be kept out of focus and away from shadows.

I prefer to do my picture taking in the rose garden. In order to cut down on the number of moving objects, my camera is frequently placed on a tripod. A sturdy one will hold the camera in a rock-steady position, making it possible to study the composition in the finder before the shutter is snapped. A cable release is also recommended to permit tripping the shutter without camera movement. When visiting gardens away from home, the tripod should be carried in the car along with all other photographic accessories and gadgets for use as needed.

EXPOSING THE PICTURE

The most important bit of advice is to look carefully at what you see in the camera finder before taking a picture. There are many reasons for this. When the lens is stopped down to the "f" stop to be used, it is easy to see which parts of the picture will be in or out of

BLUE NILE (Hybrid Tea)
(Delbard '77)

focus. (Most SLR cameras have a preview button for selective focusing in advance). It helps to focus on a point 1/3 of the distance into the subject to get the greatest depth of focus.

The human eye is very selective. It tends to see only what it wants to see. The camera lens, on the other hand, sees what is there realistically and ruthlessly, and when the films are returned from processing, there are the telephone poles and wires, the discarded paper cup and the insect-chewed leaf next to your perfect bloom! The eye can be trained to see these things before the picture is taken. Choose a better vantage point to rid the area of undesirable objects. Always walk around the subject to discover the most pleasing angle before shooting. If the picture fails in composition, there is a second chance.

A pleasant photographic sequence should take the viewer from the general to the specific. An overall view of the garden, taken from a high vantage point (use a stepladder if necessary), can be followed by shots of rose beds and individual bushes if they are unusual or unique in any way. But limit the comparatively long distance shots in order to concentrate on close-ups of the best and most characteristic blooms. Provide a little variety by varying the camera angle. Climbing roses on walls, fences or trellises can be very photogenic and the old garden roses are fun to photograph because of the great variation in form. Be sure to include a few views from behind, and shots of unopened buds and hips. Some foliage should be included, particularly when it differs from the ordinary in colour, form or number of leaflets per leaf. Always photograph the best specimen.

LEARNING TO COMPOSE

Subscribe to a photographic magazine and read it regularly. Consider taking a short course in 35 mm photography and joining a camera club, particularly one that specializes in colour slides. As in rose societies, members are always willing and eager to help beginners with specific problems and much can be learned about composition by viewing and participating in their slide competitions.

One develops a sense of composition through a lifetime of critical observations, much of which is unconscious. But composition can also be deliberately learned. There are a number of basic do's and don'ts, such as not placing the main subject right in the middle of the picture, or not dividing the picture visually in half. Once the subject is decided upon, try to "fill the frame" with that picture, without cluttering the foreground or background with uninteresting,

extraneous material. Get close enough to the subject, whether it be a landscape shot or a single bloom, to produce the result desired. Composition is a skill that can be developed through reading, studying the work of successful nature photographers and careful observation. (The Amateur Photographer's Handbook by Aaron Sussman, includes good summary material on the subject).

LIGHTING

Lighting conditions have a profound effect on the end results. The colour temperature of early morning and late afternoon light tends to be lower (warmer), whereas noon colour temperatures are higher (cooler). When possible, it is best to avoid entirely clear, bright sunlight which casts harsh shadows. Strive to take pictures under somewhat overcast or cloudy skies during the mid-morning or mid-afternoon. The flowers are also likely to be fresher under these conditions. Lacking ideal circumstances, the best must be made of existing light conditions. White and yellow roses, in particular, are best photographed in subdued light, otherwise they tend to "wash out" or the background and foliage are greatly underexposed. Sometimes "fill-in" flash is used outdoors to soften shadows, or a piece of crumpled aluminum foil is mounted on cardboard for use as a reflector to brighten the dark side of the subject on a sunny day. It may be necessary to use flash at indoor rose shows, where for best results, an 81A warming filter will offset a tendency towards bluishness. Harshness can be prevented by bouncing the flash off the ceiling or a white surface. The newer electronic flash guns with automatic sensor units mounted on the camera are frequently useful in indoor photography.

When uncertain about the correct exposure for an important and non-repeatable picture, it is wise to "bracket" the exposure, that is, to take one at the indicated exposure, another a full "f" stop above and still another a full "f" stop below. Always carry more film than the need would seem to indicate and take advantage of these irreplaceable shots.

Do all these things and prepare to receive compliments, both as a great photographer and as a great rosarian.

Selecting Your Roses?

R. B. Linton, Q.C.

Consider the All-American Rose Selections!

EXPLANATORY NOTE

For some time now it has been my hope that some, if not all, of the articles in the Annual would be written so that they would key with the C.R.S. Slide Library and so that they would be, in addition to articles, scripts readily available to any of our members who might want to borrow slides and present a program. Colour plates for the Annual are very expensive so it is difficult to illustrate articles properly. However, when used with slides borrowed from the library, they can be profusely illustrated.

This is the first of what I hope will be a whole series of similar article-programs in both the Annuals and The Rosarians. So far as I know, this approach is unique to the C.R.S.

The roses whose names are in bold face type are those for which we have slides. The first number following the name is the Slide Library Number of the slide. The second number is the rose's rating in the 1980 Handbook For Selecting Roses published by the American Rose Society. The ratings are as follows: 10.0 Perfect; 9.9-9.0 Outstanding; 8.9-8.0 Excellent; 7.9-7.0 Good; 6.9-6.0 Fair; 5.9 and lower, Of Questionable Value. When the person presenting the program comes to the slide number in the script he or she should know the appropriate slide.

In 1938, in Chicago, rose producers from all over the United States banded together to organize All-America Rose Selections. This non-profit organization was set-up to test new varieties of roses and to determine which, if any, were worthy of recommendation to the buying public as the very best to be found in new roses.

Plants in test are trial grown under actual garden conditions at twenty-four testing gardens located so that variations of soil and climate in the areas where roses are generally grown are represented. The largest test garden is in Portland, Oregon.

The carefully selected and trained judges evaluate the roses for two years using a point scoring system. A National Rose Jury compiles the results at the end of the test period and only roses scoring the highest points are eligible to be A.A.R.S. Award winners.

The winners are announced and may be seen in bloom in over 130 accredited Public Rose Gardens in the United States by the first week in June. The winners are not offered for sale until September.

PARADISE (437) (8.5) was one of the 3 winners for 1979. The American Rose Magazine describes Paradise as "one of the most distinctive and novel hybrid tea roses ever produced, it develops a most unusual colour combination, while at the same time, presents a rose of striking beauty." For the first time in the 38-year history of the A.A.R.S. awards, the entire rose jury elected an award winner by acclamation without a formal vote being taken.

CHARISMA (434) (8.0) was one of the 2 winners in 1978. Charisma is a floribunda of intense coloration and excellent, mound-like growth habit. Many of the judges commented on the attractive medium-sized plant produced by this winner, which does not grow wildly out of bounds as do some of the recent floribundas.

A 1977 winner was **DOUBLE DELIGHT** (898) (8.5). American Rose Magazine describes Double Delight as probably one of the most outstanding hybrid teas ever produced. It has magnificient white and red colouring on blooms that are very large, with 35 to 45 broad, thick petals making up the shapely flower.

There was a real dandy for 1976 — if you will pardon the pun — **YANKEE DOODLE** (937) (7.5). A hybrid tea rose which is frankly and outstandingly a garden rose creating a great splash of colour wherever it is planted, all summer long.

One of the 1974 winners was **BAHIA** (211) (7.1) — another floribunda — this time an eye-catching orange-tinged pink floribunda with lots of bloom borne profusely and constantly throughout the flowering season. The roses appear in clusters of 3 to several, 2½ inch non-fading blooms. Bahia also has a very pleasing, spicy fragrance.

ELECTRON (40) (7.7) is John Bradshaw's favorite rose. ELECTRON (48) was one of 3 given awards in 1973. This bright rose-pink hybrid tea holds 7 of Europe's highest awards from Great Britan, Holland, Spain, Scandanavia, Germany and Belgium. ELECTRON is blessed with a most appealing long-lasting fragrance. ELECTRON (155) is good for the garden and the Show bench.

PORTRAIT (308) (7.5) is also pink and a hybrid tea. PORTRAIT (390) won an award in 1972. The pedigree of this rose is outstanding. PORTRAIT is descended from 3 A.A.R.S. winners: Charlotte Armstrong, Peace and Pink Parfait, all of which will be referred to shortly. Also among her ancestors were Crimson Glory, Show Girl

and Pink Peace. This rose was hybridized by an amateur rose breeder — CARL MEYER (310) who lives near Cincinnati, Ohio. PORTRAIT also makes an attractive arrangement (578).

Have we had the dawn of the age of AQUARIUS? Perhaps in rose circles, because in 1971, this attractive pink blend grandiflora called **AQUARIUS** (428) (7.3) was given an award along with **REDGOLD** (573) (7.8), another blend, this time yellow. Redgold is a floribunda. Completing the triumvirate of winners was **COMMAND PERFORMANCE** (431) (7.2) an orange red. Command Performance is a hybrid tea.

Only one rose won a prize in 1970 but what a winner — appropriately named **FIRST PRIZE** (549) (8.0). This rose is still another blend — clearly blends are very popular — FIRST PRIZE (306) is a pink blend and is a hybrid tea. If you are an exhibitor or intend to become one this rose is a MUST for your garden. FIRST PRIZE (307) is by far the top exhibition rose in the United States today and it is highly rated by top Canadian exhibitors too.

It seems, when mauve roses are involved, people are either enthralled with them or detest their colour. **ANGEL FACE** (284) (8.0) a 1969 winner, is mauve. ANGEL FACE is a floribunda. Frankly, who thinks of an angel's face being mauve? Perhaps it's possible!

Rather than 'oohs' and 'ahs' if this orange-red hybrid tea impresses you, the most appropriate exclamation would be a war woop — for **COMMANCHE** (283) (7.5) another 1969 winner.

The top-rated exhibition floribunda which is also an outstanding garden rose is **EUROPEANA** (9) (8.8). This rose is a very bright EUROPEANA (275) won its award in 1968.

Sometimes roses change names much to the consternation of rose purists. **MARIA CALLAS** (66) (8.3) became Miss All-American Beauty. Sometimes when the introducers do not think that a rose with a certain name will sell they change it to make if more marketable. It is beyond reason to understand why a rose called **MARGARET TRUDEAU** (936) (unrated) had its name changed to Sweepstakes. **MISS ALL-AMERICAN BEAUTY** (272) is a lovely pink hybrid tea. This too was a 1968 winner as was **SCARLET KNIGHT** (274) (7.8). This rose was introduced by the Meillands of France as Samourai — a name perhaps more popular in Japan than in the United States. SCARLET KNIGHT is a scarlet-red grandiflora.

Some believe roses, among other things, have mystical qualities.

Without question, the rose has been closely associated with religion — the rosary derives its name from the rose and the rose window, often seen in cathedrals, its shape. Certainly for most people who view a beautiful rose, there is a certain magic. **BEWITCHED** (296) (7.0) was given an award in 1967. This rose is a pink hybrid tea. Perhaps BEWITCHED may cast a spell over you. Perhaps your nose will twitch with the moderate fragrance some say this rose has.

There is already a rose called **PRINCESS MARGARET D'ANGLETERRE** (385) (7.3) and so this next rose — **GAY PRINCESS** (616) (6.9) — is probably not named after her but perhaps the name might fit in any event. Of course, the reference is to "gay" used in its dictionary meaning. Gay Princess, a pink floribunda, also won an award in 1967, as did **LUCKY LADY** (696) (no rating). Frankly, LUCKY LADY might more aptly describe a racehorse than a rose unless perhaps it was intended to describe an exhibitor's rose. This rose is a grandiflora — which in Great Britain is sometimes described as being a hybrid tea-type floribunda in cream pink.

The final selection for 1967 was **ROMAN HOLIDAY** (615) (6.7) an orange-red floribunda. Unfortunately, neither the vermillion floribunda Centennial or **MISS CANADA** (788) (unrated) our centennial roses, made the awards in 1967 or at any other time.

In 1966, two hybrid teas and a floribunda won awards. The winners were **AMERICAN HERITAGE** (83) (7.0), a white-tinged carmine hybrid tea, **APRICOT NECTAR** (214) (7.7) an apricot floribunda, and **MATTERHORN** (21) (6.3), a white hybrid tea.

Since it probably does not matter a great deal to you in which year the following roses won awards, henceforth in most cases the year the awards were won will not be given.

MISTER LINCOLN (558) (8.7) is a top-rated red exhibition hybrid tea. However, it really does not give that candelabra of blooms which most people like to see in their garden roses.

CAMELOT (63) (7.7), on the other hand, is a luminous shrimp pink grandiflora which is excellent in the garden.

GRANADA (96) (8.8) is also a top-rated exhibition rose — it is a scarlet, nasturium yellow hybrid tea which is sometimes classed as a grandiflora.

There is a certain majesty about a top exhibition rose. In Canada, in view of the number of times it has won 'Best Rose in Show' at the National Rose Show the reigning Queen must be **ROYAL**

HIGHNESS (244) (8.4). This rose is a clear light-pink hybrid tea. **ROYAL HIGHNESS** (263) has little or no scent. It is hard to overwinter successfully, but is worth the extra care if you are an exhibitor. **ROYAL HIGHNESS** (645) performs much like Mister Lincoln as a garden rose.

By way of contrast, both in colour and quantity of bloom is a rose which has a more appropriate name in Great Britain than here. Here, it is called **TROPICANA** (895) (8.8); there it is called **SUPER STAR** (897). Although this rose is classed as a hybrid tea, considering **TROPICANA's** (896) plant size and candelabra of bloom, it should be classed as a grandiflora. Tropicana is a truly outstanding garden rose — a bright vermillion in colour — and it also does well on the Show bench when disbudded.

CHRISTIAN DIOR (555) (7.7) is a crimson-scarlet hybrid tea. However, some find it hard to grow. But, you cannot judge a variety by having tried one or two roses. There are lemons among roses as there are with cars. This is one reason to buy from a reputable nursery which guarantees its stock. Some nursery roses are cheaper than department store roses.

John S. Armstrong has been one of the great names in rose growing in North America. He was originally from Ontario and he migrated to Ontario, California. **JOHN. S. ARMSTRONG** (127) (7.3) the rose which bears his name has its own following among rose growers. It is a deep red, has an attractive bush, and is a grandiflora. Some find it difficult to distinguish from **SCARLET KNIGHT** (352) (7.8). Alas, it has no fragrance.

KING'S RANSOM (93) (7.1) used to be considered one of the best yellow hybrid teas but compared to some of the more recent introductions of this colour the size of its blooms may be a bit small. This rose was given its award in 1962 and is still sold. In the rose world, there is a law of survival, in that generally only the fittest or best roses survive in the catalogues year after year. If the rose has been in the catalogues for any length of time — for example Frau Karl Druschki since the early 1900's — it has to be good.

A tasty treat, **PINK PARFAIT** (695) (8.4) — a dawn pink grandiflora — has survived the test of time.

GARDEN PARTY (712) (8.6) is appropriately named — a creamy-white hybrid tea — produces a profusion of blooms in the garden if you do not remove the side buds. Of course, if you want to exhibit it — and **GARDEN PARTY** (87) is an excellent exhibition

rose — disbudding is almost a must. Keep in mind the devasting effect disbudding has on the look of a rose garden when the garden should be at its best.

FIRE KING (5) (7.6) is a highly-rated floribunda. For those who prefer the old or wild rose look of a single or semi-double, try the floribunda **SARABANDE** (354) (8.1).

The different names chosen for roses are quite interesting aren't they? **IVORY FASHION** (430) (8.1) is an ivory-white floribunda and clearly is still in fashion. No need to say that all of the floribundas are excellent garden roses. Ivory Fashion does well on the Show bench too.

In addition to there being a Scarlet Knight, there is a **WHITE KNIGHT** (325) (6.1) too. White Knight, also called Message, is a hybrid tea. However, White Masterpiece, a white with a greenish tinge is more highly-rated as an exhibition rose.

GOLDEN SHOWERS (113) (7.2) is one of the few climbers to win an award. It is better classified as a pillar. The bush grows fairly upright, does not usually exceed 5 feet and is subject to winter kill. Ramblers don't repeat but for sheer profusion of bloom and spectacular display they are hard to beat.

QUEEN ELIZABETH (823) (9.0), a tall growing, eye-catching pink grandiflora, was chosen the world's most popular rose in South Africa in 1979 at the World Federation of Rose Societies' Convention. Peace was not eligible because it won at the last convention.

A jewel of the garden is the orchid pink **TIFFANY** (401)(8.8). This is a hybrid tea which blooms early and almost like a floribunda. The flower does not really have enough petals to hold its form as the classic urn-shaped exhibition hybrid tea.

Someone has said there is only one rose named after an automobile. Do you know which one? It won an award in 1953; it is still a very popular garden and show rose, it is a very fragrant crimson red hybrid tea? The name? **CHRYSLER IMPERIAL** (402) (8.3). Unfortunately, it does on occasion send out blind shoots i.e. shoots that do not produce flower buds. This rose **CHRYSLER IMPERIAL** (68) is an old favorite.

A number of roses bear the names of opera stars. As has been pointed out the name Maria Callas was changed, but **HELEN TRAUBEL** (81) (7.1) still has a rose named after her. She is an apricot pink hybrid tea.

As you know, Ivory Fashion was a winner. So too was one of its parents, **FASHION** (705) (7.9) — a coral pink floribunda. Probably, all of you know that tests have shown that as a colour that shows up in the garden, pink is the best.

In New Zealand this rose grows to 6 feet although it is a hybrid tea. Pat Stevens who is a former president of the New Zealand Rose Society has stated that he likes this rose best. He has had over 100 rose blooms at one time on one bush of **DIAMOND JUBILEE** (820) (6.5). It grows well in this country.

Do you know which rose is the most popular in the world above all others? Do you know which rose was chosen by the United Nations to symbolize its chief objective? The rose is a pale yellow with petals lightly edged in pink. It is a hybrid tea with what some call cabbage-sized blooms. It is excellent in the garden as well as for show. It was the only winner in 1946. But, alas, no fragrance! The story behind the origination of this rose has been written by Antonia Ridge in her book FOR THE LOVE OF A ROSE. By now you will all have guessed the name. **PEACE** (242) (9.0).

Our final A.A.R.S. selection is **CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG** (715) (7.5) which is a cerise-red hybrid tea.

Please do not think that A.A.R.S. winners are the only roses to buy.

GRANDPA DICKSON (101) (unrated), a yellow hybrid tea, never won, and its the most popular exhibition rose in the United Kingdom.

FRAGRANT CLOUD (426) (8.0), is a beautiful orange red hybrid tea which is an excellent bedder which is understandable since one of its parents was Tropicana. **FRAGRANT CLOUD** (607) never won either.

PAPA MEILLAND (630) (7.4), a beautiful blackish red, an excellent exhibition rose with a wonderful fragrance and which is good in the garden, is another non-winner.

KORDES PERFECTA (400) (6.9), sometimes called Perfecta has excellent exhibition form, produces a candelebra of blooms when not disbudded, but unfortunately has no fragrance.

One of the most widely sold climbers and possibly the most popular climber in the United States and Canada never won an award. This is the bright red and old favorite **BLAZE** (14) (7.7).

The more observant of you may have noticed that no shrub roses

are included in the slides which have been shown. There are no shrub roses among the winners which have been referred to.

The most popular shrub rose — sometimes classified as a floribunda — in the United Kingdom is called **FRED LOADS** (152) (7.8).

Hopefully, you will have found some assistance in selecting roses for your garden.

* * * * *

THE ROSE IN BALLET

Oh, raise your deep-fringed lids that close
To wrap you in some sweet dream's thrall;
I am the spectre of the rose
You wore but last night at the ball.

Théopile Gauthier

In Le Spectre de la Rose (inspired by Gautier's poem), a young girl returns from her first ball carrying a rose as a memento of the evening, then falls asleep holding it to her cheek. The Rose Spirit flies in through her window and they dance together in a dream, reliving the evening. At the close, the girl sinks back to sleep and the Spirit flies away, leaving her to awake still holding her precious rose. Le Spectre de la Rose was created by Fokine for Nijinsky and was first produced by Diaghilev and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in 1911. The costume, designed by Leon Bakst, was hundreds of silk petals sewn on to a transparent base, but on the first night, the incomplete costume had to be pinned in place. Nijinsky must have felt much like a rose among thorns. This ballet was most recently danced on television by Dame Margot Fonteyn and Mikhail Baryshnikov on Dame Margot's series "The Magic of Dance".

Miniature Roses — Where Are We?

Ralph S. Moore
Miniature Rose Hybridizer and Nurseryman
Visalia, California

We are now well into the last fifth of the twentieth century. We have come a long way in rose breeding and new varieties since 1900. In that year Pernet introduced "Soleil d'Or", the beginning of our yellow, orange and bi-colour roses.

Rosa Wichuraiana was introduced to cultivation in 1891 closely followed by Crimson Rambler (The Engineers Rose) in 1893. Then came Dorothy Perkins (rambler) in 1901. These roses were the basis for the line of rambler roses which became popular in gardens from the early 1900's into the 1920's (some are still grown today). Out of some of these varieties also came a series of polyantha (cluster flowered) roses which were much used in gardens and as pot plants. But more importantly, these polyantha roses led to the Hybrid Polyantha (or Floribunda) roses so popular today. And this class has been much in evidence in the breeding of many of today's popular miniature roses.

But to put more pieces into place, I must mention the following (and there are many others) which somewhere along the line had a part in the development of modern miniature roses: Old Blush (also known as Parsons Pink China) first came into cultivation in 1752. Although not usually thought of as an ancestor of our miniatures, Old Blush is a china and as such is closely linked with *Rosa Rouletii.* In fact, I have used Old Blush in some of my miniature breeding. The variety (cultivar if you like!) Mr. Bluebird was a seedling of Old Blush and one of my newest miniatures, "Little Guy", is (Violette x Mr. Bluebird) x self, with Violette going back through Vielchenblau to Crimson Rambler.

Although there were miniature roses at least as far back as 1810, the modern trend in miniatures dates to the discovery of *Rosa Rouletii.* John de Vink of Holland made numerous crosses which resulted in Tom Thumb (introduced 1936) and several other

miniatures, including Red Imp and Cinderella. This work was followed by Pedro Dot and others.

Looking back, there were several other roses which, each in its own way, made my breeding work with miniatures possible.
Among them were:

1. Etoile Luisante Turbat (Pol. 1918) (Also known as Baby Herriot) came to my attention about 1927 or 1928, and from it were grown numerous seedlings. Four of the best of them (all repeat blooming climbers with small flowers in clusters) were named or kept for breeding.

2. Eblouissant (Pol.) was a low growing plant with red flowers in clusters. This variety had yellow at the base of petals and I suspect may have had some Austrian Copper in its ancestry.

3. Pinocchio, a great rose in its own right, has demonstrated in its offspring that it is also a great parent.

4. Golden Glow LCL (Brownell). This rose flowers only once in the spring but has been, for me, a great parent. In fact, without Golden Glow most of the yellow miniatures would not have been born.

And there are others such as Little Darling, possibly one of the greatest roses of this century — at least as a parent. The Moss Hybrids are yet another story. Because so little was known about the breeding for the moss character plus the fact that so many of the old moss roses and their hybrids are sterile, accounted for all the time it took to reach the goal of everblooming, bush type, miniature moss roses.

Beginning with a cross of Mark Sullivan (HT) x Golden Moss (P. Dot), I obtained a tall growing, spring flowering orange coloured flower with moderate mossing. The next cross involved Pinocchio x William Lobb (Moss) and out of a row of seedlings, one plant was saved. It was very much like Wm. Lobb in colour and mossing, but more vigorous in growth. It also set seeds abundantly. After several failures I finally set seeds with New Penny pollen, thus the first miniature moss rose (Fairy Moss) was born. From Fairy Moss have come numerous seedlings, both mossed and non-mossed.

For the past ten or more years the interest in miniature roses has increased by leaps and bounds . . . far beyond even the wildest dreams of a few years ago.

Some twelve years ago at the American Rose Society National Spring Show and Convention at Portland, Oregon, all the entries in the Miniature Class could have easily been displayed on a card table

(1 meter square). Only ten years later, at the ARS National Convention and Rose Show at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, nearly half of the exhibits were of miniatures. And at the 1979 Fall ARS Show, there were 1192 miniatures entered. Of the Hybrid Tea, Floribunda, Grandiflora and others combined, there was a total of 1310 . . . . a difference of only 118! In the arrangement class miniatures accounted for 25, and the larger roses came to a total of 72.

Beginning in 1964 we introduced the first of a line of miniatures bred by crossing Little Darling (Fl.) with Magic Wand. These were Baby Darling, Jet Trail and Hi Ho, followed the next year by Beauty Secret and Jeanie Williams. In 1966 came Toy Clown followed by Judy Fischer in 1968, and Kathy in 1969. All crosses from the same parents. There have been others, but they all have one source of their miniaturization — Magic Wand. Magic Wand came about as a cross using pollen of the miniature variety Zee (never introduced) upon Eblouissant. In turn, Zee was made by crossing Carolyn Dean (a seedling of Etoile Luissante) with Tom Thumb. Thus, the stage was set not only for many of my own miniature creations, but also of other breeders.

But there was yet another important link which had been forged. Here *Rosa Wichuraiana* (mentioned earlier) was crossed with Floradora (later a parent of Queen Elizabeth) to produce a rambler-type rose which has been a most important parent. When pollen of another seedling (Oakington Ruby x Floradora) was used on the above rambler, we got a series of red and pink miniatures, among them Little Buckaroo, Dian, Red Germain, Westmont and others. Pollen from Red Germain used on Little Darling gave us Windy City, Janna and Peachy White. Golden Glow crossed with Peachy White gave Yellow Jewel, Yellow Magic and Golden Angel. Then Little Darling crossed with Yellow Magic gave Rise N' Shine (possibly the best yellow miniature to date). When pollen of Westmont was used upon Little Darling, we got Over The Rainbow and Magic Carrousel, both becoming important in the breeding of vigorous, bright coloured miniatures.

There were many, many others along the way, but it seems to be true that there are really very few good or great parents which have produced the array of beauty we enjoy today.

Along the line, also through our *R. Wichuraiana* x Floradora rambler, came other key varieties for breeding. New Penny and Eleanor are two of them. Without New Penny we could not have made the miniature moss roses as we know them. We would not have

had Fairy Moss nor the Fairy Moss descendents Mood Music, Lemon Delight, Dresden Doll and others. New Penny is also the pollen parent (Little Darling x New Penny) of Sheri Anne, Avandel and Double Joy. Without Eleanor we would not have had Fire Princess and Persian Princess. Fire Princess (Baccara x Eleanor) has become the pollen parent of several bright coloured miniatures and is being used by other breeders.

There has been a steady progression, a "Parade of Miniatures", over the past ten years and each year more participants are joining the parade, some as amateur growers, others as exhibitors and still others have seriously felt the urge to breed new varieties.

This brings us again to the original question: "Where Are We?"

Right now, I feel that many of us are in a state of confusion. Some have joined the crowd — just going along because it seems the thing to do. Others are hesitant to make the plunge. . . . after all, maybe miniatures will prove to be just a fad. But there are others, and I am thankful for them, who feel that the time for miniatures has come. Miniatures are exciting, they lend themselves to so many uses not possible with large roses. Large space is not necessary in order to enjoy a garden of miniature roses. Even a few pots can contain a garden, a whole new adventure.

Then there is the increasing variety available — varieties suitable for exhibition if that is your cup of tea, or for garden decoration, like a bed or border of miniature floribundas. There are miniature climbers, miniature standards and now the hanging basket or cascade types. (I like Sam McGredy's name, "creepy crawlies" as it is so descriptive).

But there are several things which disturb me. An experienced, skilled breeder of roses or other plants always keeps in his or her mind a mental blueprint of perfection. . . . a measure against which each of his new offspring must be measured. He or she tries to be observant, to know what is being done by others in the field. Sometimes we must be rather harsh, but we all know that perfection will never be achieved, and so we must settle for the best Mother Nature has given us. Then we go back and do it all over again trying to make the "perfect rose". In the meantime, that "near perfect" gem we have may be christened and thrust out upon the world as the great triumph of the breeders art in order to pay the bills as we go on to our next triumph. There may seem to be a lot of fanfare, but the breeder must eat, and yet he does want to keep his reputation for honesty and integrity. So he does become harsh at times. You should see what

The author, Ralph Moore (l) with Milton Cadsby admires something much larger than his famous miniature roses; a typical example of tropical flora at Nelsprit, Transvaal, South Africa.

some of my workers carry home. . . . seedlings which I know are "not quite good enough", and then some time later they tell me how beautiful that rose which I discarded is performing in their garden.

The thing which concerns me most is that many amateur gardeners turned amateur rose breeders, who may grow a few dozen — at most only a few hundred seedlings, wish to name each "wonderful" seedling for some relative or friend and turn it loose upon the world. Their rose truly may be wonderful (in their eyes), but compared with the best that professional breeders are selecting out of thousands of seedlings, most such varieties do not have what it takes and may only confuse the average gardener or may discourage him or her from trying some of the truly fine varieties now available from nurseries in many parts of the world.

Just a few suggestions and observations: We do not yet have a really good red or yellow climbing miniature; we need more disease

resistant varieties; we need some really good florist pot plant varieties; we need some varieties which grow into compact bushy plants and which cover themselves in a burst of blooms like azaleas.

There is novelty all around us, if only we had eyes to see. It is not enough to cross A with B to get variety C. We need to be innovators, not copiers. Of course, it takes a lot more to be an innovator, but just as an example, look at Sam McGredy and his "hand painted" roses. Every time I look at a bloom of Old Master, Matangi or Eyepaint, I get a thrill. Can you imagine a climber such as Paul's Scarlet Climber or Blaze covered with flowers like Eyepaint? Or of a cascading miniature like Red Cascade only with tiny "Eyepaint" flowers? Or can you imagine a lavender miniature (or even a larger rose) with an outer rim of orange, yellow or white?

My moss miniatures are another example of a dream come true. After twenty-five years of work, the blueprint became a reality, and now other breeders have begun to build from such varieties as Fairy Moss, Dresden Doll and Lemon Delight. The latest dream which is now approaching reality, is a whole series of variegated or striped roses, miniature and larger types. Beginning with Stars N' Stripes, we have now added Strawberry Swirl (which is also mossed) and for Spring 1980, Crazy Quilt (Variety: Mortrip). Others are now under observation, with some being groomed for 1981 and beyond.

And for the future: what we have done in the past is not good enough. Just because I or some other grower made certain successful crosses ten years ago or even last year, does not mean that we should not set our sights higher. Surely we have learned something. We may have learned that certain parents will produce desirable seedlings, or we may have discovered that certain crosses are a waste of time. So, it is back to the drawing board. We must recreate the picture of the "perfect rose" again in our mind, and because of our experience, our successes and our failures, that picture should more nearly approach perfection. And we must also avail ourselves of the new and novel things which are now in existence. . . . .varieties from our own work and that of others, which under skilled hands can be used to create even more new and novel varieties.

CHERISH (Floribunda)
Bridal Pink x Matador
(Warriner '79)
All-American Rose Selection 1980

FRIENDSHIP (Hybrid Tea)
Fragrant Cloud x Miss All-American Beauty
(Lindquist '78)
All-American Rose Selection 1979

Miniature Roses — The Saskatchewan Way

Brian J. Porter
Horticultural Specialist with Saskatchewan Agriculture and a C.R.S. Member

My interest in miniature roses began about ten years ago, when I received as a gift a small plant of an unidentified red miniature. At the time I was a university student, living in an apartment in Saskatoon, and so this rose was added to my houseplant collection.

In class, I learned that my professor was growing a miniature rose outside, and had wintered it without much effort. I discovered later that this was a different variety of miniature rose, and so I learned that there were more than one to choose from! Eventually I obtained a cutting from this other variety, and planted both outdoors on my parent's farm. They both thrived, and even survived a couple of winters when winter covering was neglected. This success made me curious as to how many other varieties could be grown here. In particular, I wanted to grow some named varieties.

In 1976 the temptation was too great. I ordered seven varieties from an Ontario firm for trial. While I had moved to Regina, I was still living in an apartment, and so persuaded a gardening friend to loan me a part of her garden area. These roses did quite well during the summer, although spider mites caused a few problems. In the fall, each plant was surrounded with a corrugated cardboard box, and the boxes were filled with zonolite insulation. After closing the flaps of the box, plastic garbage bags were placed over the top.

In the spring of 1977, I was delighted to find that there were no casualties. Some varieties, however, did kill back to within an inch of ground level. By this time I had acquired a house and yard of my own, so I wasted no time in transferring my minis to my own yard. I was amazed to discover how deeply they had rooted in one year's time. After transplanting, I noticed most of the varieties died back close to ground level, and in fact a couple did not survive. Nevertheless, I was not too upset, as I also had planted out several more varieties. Once again, these roses were a real delight.

For the coming winter, a new method of wintering was used. The roses were first defoliated with hand clippers — no easy task. Then, they were covered with a 3-4″ layer of a very loose soil mixture, containing peat moss and vermiculite. Another 4 to 6 inches of dry apple leaves was added. The apple leaves were given to me by a rosarian friend, as my neighbourhood has only very young trees. Plastic garbage bags were pinned down over the leaves to hold them in place, and to keep them dry.

In the spring of 1978, the roses showed varying degrees of winter injury. Again, most had died back to within a few inches of ground level. Only one variety, White Madonna, failed to grow, but this was such a weakling the previous season, that its demise was not too surprising. Most of the survivors grew back with exceptional vigor and thrived better than ever. Again, more varieties had been added in the spring, but their performance was not as good as the older plants.

By the fall of 1978, I had enough varieties to afford a little experimenting for winter protection. I decided that the two poorest performing varieties, Swedish Doll and Gypsy Jewel, would not be covered for winter. In addition, another variety, bought as Judy Fischer, but mislabelled, was also left "out in the cold". As for the remainder, I simply poured heaps of small bark chips over the plants until they were buried (plants were cut back to about 10″, to conserve chips), and sheets of plastic were placed over the top. About 4 or 5 plants were covered with leaves instead, as I ran out of bark chips. Snow arrived within 24 hours after covering, and provided fairly good protection all winter — a depth of 6 to 12 inches.

We had an extremely late spring in 1979, with our last snowfall on May 6! I was most anxious to uncover the roses to see how they had survived, and about a week later the coverings were totally removed, as sprouts were showing on some. What a thrill it was to discover 100% survival. A few varieties wintered right to the top of the mulch (Magic Carrousel), while Gypsy Jewel, not covered, hardly showed any tip killing. Swedish Doll, also left unprotected, killed right down to the soil level, but grew back with unbelievable vigor, and in fact, has bloomed much more reliably than the previous season, and earlier than some which received good protection. My mislabelled "Judy Fischer" also wintered very well without protection. (Our lowest recorded temperature was -35.6 C, in January). The weakest survivor was Kathy Robinson, which in spite of protection, killed back severely and grew weakly in 1979. I plan to winter my roses with bark chips again.

All in all, I consider the mini roses easy to grow and very rewarding. Most of mine grow in full sun, without benefit of spraying or fertilizing, although a few are getting afternoon shade from a pincherry tree which insists on sending up suckers in the rose bed. I try to water my roses thoroughly once a week, usually with the garden hose, nozzle removed. My roses are all mulched with a layer of small bark chips, which hopefully keep the soil a little cooler. Diseases have not been a problem, although for the first time this year, I noticed a touch of powdery mildew, but not enough to warrant spraying. Rose curculio has been the worst insect pest; certainly not spider mites as some rosarians insist! Thrip has been present too, but not of great concern.

Some varieties which have done the best for me are as follows:

Andrea	Magic Carrousel
Avandel	Max Colwell
Cuddles	Miami Holiday
Gold Coin	My Valentine
Humdinger	Starina
Little Linda	White Angel

Of the 40 varieties I have been growing, there have been about five varieties which I would consider not worth mentioning, but as I have tried only one plant of each, it might be unfair to list these on a "discard list" without further experimentation. Similarly, I have several others which are doing well, but haven't been through a Saskatchewan winter yet.

Perhaps one result of growing roses in Saskatchewan is that we are more thankful for each rose that survives the winter. I am reminded of a quote by our Provincial Horticulturalist, Stan Sheard, who states "Don't ask why they die, ask why they survive!"

* * * * *

"Capone", said the policeman, "we are told
You buried in your garden Sutter's Gold.
Confess the crime!" The gangster said, "I can't.
If loot's discovered there, it's just a plant."

Memories of a Rose Grower

L. C. Longley
Rainham, Kent.

I was born on a nursery in 1892. My father, grandfather, great grandfather and great, great grandfather had all spent their lives running this nursery so there was a considerable amount of useful knowledge passed down. I now have one son and three lovely little grandsons coming along.

At the time I was born there was a practice among Continental growers of sending very small samples of their goods for growing on. Usually they were just looked at and then scrapped. My brother Clifford, who was two years younger, and I did not like to see them thrown away and saved them to start a small nursery on our own so, by the time I left school, aged 14, we had a small nursery containing not only different rose stocks, but many other forest and ornamental trees as well.

On commencing work in the nursery my first job was eyeing 'Manettii' cuttings which were grown in large quantities both for our own budding and for export to America in quantities of not less than 100,000 per order. I was told, on making these cuttings, that there might be a few 'la Grifferae' and, if I found any, to throw them away as they were practically useless. They were easily identified as the eye was a long way from the leaf stalk. I found quite a few during the winter, planted them and had a nice little batch of rooted cuttings the next year which I planted out in our nursery rows. My grandfather told me I had some useless stock so we discussed what to do with them. His belief was that very few varieties would grow on them and decided that perhaps 'Gloire de Dijon' would be the best chance. 'Gloire' was chosen and the next year these plants must have grown eight feet high, in fact, the best of this variety I have ever seen.

At this time Hybrid Perpetuals were the main selling varieties. These were grown on 'Manettii'. Three long beds of seedling briars were budded, one 'Gloire de Dijon', one 'La France', one the other

---

Reprinted from The Rose Annual 1978 courtesy of the author and The Royal National Rose Society.

varieties which would not grow on 'Manettii', such as 'Reine Marie Henriette', 'Marechal Niel', 'Belle Lyonnaise' and a few of the early Hybrid Teas.

Somewhere about 1908 the supply of rose stocks failed and we had to get what we could. 10,000 of a variety sold as *Rosa multiflora* were planted but it was not *R. multiflora* and was such a nice growing, clean stock that every effort was made to discover what it was. None of the growers seeing it could help but eventually Laurence Cook of Stuart Low's said he thought it could be *Rosa laxa.* However, the stocks dried off so early in summer as to be useless unless they were dressed with wood ashes or something similar. But they grew and we liked the stock so much that we planted every cutting we could get from them. I believe every cutting grew. During the next few years all available cuttings were planted out and about 98% died, which shows the unreliability of cuttings. After this the supply of seedling *R. laxa* increased and we have always planted seedlings when available.

We have, I believe, tried out every kind of stock grown. To start with we tried 1,000 of each stock on the market. They were planted in rows containing 500 each. This was divided by the number of stocks tested so that each stock was in the same row and each row was budded with one variety only, which meant every variety being on every stock. In this test *R. laxa* was first with a take of about 96%, *R. canina* 'Pollmeriana' next, then *R. canina* 'Schmidt's Ideal'. The others decreased until the last, *R. canina* 'Schmidt's Special', had only about 5%. Any other stock on the market since has been tried up to 1,000.

I picked three stocks of a batch of *R. laxa* on one occasion, as I liked the look of them. They flowered and seeded very profusely and a batch of seedlings was raised from them, which must have been nearly 10,000. They made lovely stocks and were budded, but almost every bud cankered where budded. The only good plants were a few "A.K. Williams" and "Horace Vernet" which usually were a job to get.

In the nurseries there was a bed of 'W.A. Richardson'. I do not know how long it had been there but it must have been planted back in the 1800's. The plants were four to five feet tall, planted around pear trees (about 100 of them) roughly five feet apart. They were never pruned as far as I know, only for cut bloom. We had a person called Flower Jack who, during the summer, used to cut the blooms off and take them to the nearest town, which was Chatham. Buttonholes were his trade and he made them up himself. He stood at a busy street corner with his buttonholes and did a good trade. Besides this,

he was a bookie's runner and, while pinning on the buttonholes, was discreetly taking the daily bets.

A plant of 'Lady Curzon', planted about 1910, made such a beautiful specimen, about eight or nine feet high, that I have never forgotten it nor do I think I have seen anything to surpass it.

The largest bloom I think I have ever seen was of 'Mrs. James Craig' (lost in the war). 'Chateau de Clos Vougeot', possibly as dark as any rose, was a very short grower but all the decorative exhibitors tried their hardest to show it. They failed but could not understand why we always had a good vase or stand. The secret was that you had to cut full blown flowers.

An American rose grower, coming to live locally, brought quite a number of unknown (to us) varieties with him including 'Major Shelley', a rose which held its own with any red (another war casualty).

We grew quite a lot of Polyantha roses in the past, but they sported badly. When 'Gloria Mundi' was distributed we bought about 70 plants from the grower. They were planted in a bed outside my father's bungalow and the next year you could count twenty-three varieties.

Sitting in my armchair and looking across the garden, in a border under an ailanthus and a catalpa tree, three 'Angela' were planted. When in flower they were beautiful. Plant 'Angela' in the shade, 'Masquerade' in the sun, otherwise you are sunk.

Just after the war we had to leave our farmhouse and we built a comfortable little bungalow. Leading to it from the roadway were planted some half standard roses. Stems being non-existent, we saved a few of the strongest shoots coming from the buds which had died in the beds. They did very well and made good heads. A few years ago we had a terrific frost which lasted only a very short time, but it killed all the half standard stems. One particular tree of 'Edith Krause' (which is still in the first six of white roses) in the spring put up a shoot which developed into a tree. This bud, of the variety 'Inch Allah', had remained dormant underground in the stem for 21 years before the stem was killed.

One thing I should dearly like to see, but never shall, would be a large bed, possibly along a footpath in a park, sloping away from the path for two or three yards and then rising gradually up to about three or four feet at the back. It would want to be a large bed to take 50 plants each of 'Magna Carta', 'Captain Christy', 'Beauty of

Waltham', 'Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi' and 'Mrs. R.G. Sharman Crawford' all mixed together, but what hopes!

If you managed to get a bloom of 'J.B. Clark', it was a medal bloom, but as it would not do on Manettii, it was grown on briar and then the flowers split. If you budded on Manettii, say budding 25, you might get one exceptionally large plant, and the rest fell out where budded or only grew an inch or so high. It was one of these large plants which caused the trouble. As teenagers, we were first given a donkey cart, then a high-stepping young horse and cart. On Saturday morning we used to go to our local dockyard and take the orders for roses, trees, etc. for the workers to collect as them came out of the yard. It was a rush job and was all over in about twenty minutes. One particular morning a customer had an exceptionally large plant of 'J.B. Clark'. The following Saturday he came up to me with a lovely black eye. "This is what your 'J.B. Clark' did for me" he said. I told him that when handling a plant of that size one has to be careful. "It wasn't that," he replied. "It got in the way of the old girl's washing".

When I walk through the fields and look at the roses, most of them talk to me as I go along. For instance, I look at one and he says, "I'm 'Sleepy', I come from Germany. It's cold there this time of year and you don't want to get up early", another says "I'm 'Gorgeous'. The lovely tints in my makeup make others envious". Yet another says, "I'm 'Mermaid'. Keep away, I am temperamental in many ways, but if I do catch you, I will not leave go".

At one of the London Shows two years ago, someone brought a twig about two inches long with what looked like an orange coloured bud about as large as a pea. She wanted to find the name of it as there was a bed in a London park and she wanted some plants. I brought the twig home and managed to get two tiny eyes from it but the following year they were so small one could not even guess what they were. This year they flowered and it was 'Belle Blonde'. Last year I asked the lady to try and get me a shoot or so about the size of a pencil, which she did, and which produced two plants this year of a yellow variety which I'm not sure of. As I have passed by they shouted out, "I am 'Betty Hutton', don't you know me". Candidly, I don't. We had a 'Betty Hutton', I believe, in the late 1930's which got lost during the war years and did not grow it enough to warrant describing it but why were there two varieties, 'Belle Blonde' and 'Betty Hutton' from the same park bed. I can only suggest that it was planted with one of these varieties and filled up some years afterwards with the other

variety as the true one was not available.

At the close of the last war I went on holiday to Branscombe in Devonshire. On the outskirts of the village there was a pub on the roadside, I believe called The Brickmakers or something similar. A stream ran alongside the road and the pub was between this and the road. The door of the living quarters was in the centre of the side facing the road and just to its right was a rose tree, the original 'Peace'. I should like a lock of it's hair.

Years ago I was very interested in Tea roses, and I believe I had every known variety which covered a wide range of types, and included colours we do not even have now, such as 'Safrano', 'Mme P. Cochet', 'Mme Lambard', even 'Homere' and 'Mrs. B.R. Cant'. Finding they did very well here, we decided we should try our hand showing them and eventually succeeded in winning the RNRS Tea Trophy, I believe nine times in eleven years. To do this we planted out more than a quarter of an acre of exhibition sorts available. Then came the war. When home on leave from the army, a retired police sergeant had a few peck baskets of early potatoes, all nicely sprouted. I dibbered one of these in the square of each four roses so that the potatoes were all three feet apart. I dug them up when on leave, and the old folk had plenty of potatoes all winter.

Until this time some of the original greenhouses in the nursery were still growing plants of 'Marechal Niel' and 'Climbing Perle des Jardins'. The former only flowered once each year, but some flowers of 'Perle des Jardins' could always be cut throughout the season. These were boxed up of a morning and sent to Brummidge's, Buckingham Palace Road. There was also a fine plant of 'Cheshunt Hybrid' in one of the houses which was a good climbing variety and did well.

When growing large quantities of rose trees one sometimes gets a sport or something different from the original. Sometimes they are put on the market and sometimes not. I have quite a number of sports not on the market and would like to describe three of them. One is a sport of 'Queen Elizabeth' which has a kind of orange pink colour and grows a shade shorter than the original. I call this 'Robert' after my eldest grandson now nine years old. Now comes Ralph, a little fair-head of seven years old. His rose has sported from 'Highlight' and is a lovely pink Floribunda. Pink floribundas are still scarce. Lastly Richard, five years old. His rose is a sport of 'Mojave', a beautiful dark wine coloured Hybrid Tea. I have kept them for myself. Am I being greedy?

Why is it that the bed of 'Frensham' I have in my garden, 22 years old, does not get mildew while in the nursery 'Frensham' is so badly affected as to look almost as if snow covered. True, it is in rather a shady spot but, although the shade reaches them, they are not overcast, nothing being nearer than 12 feet.

When I was very young there was a family of four brothers living locally who were keen rose growers and exhibitors. My father used to go to the shows with them exhibiting for the firm. One of the principal shows then, I am told, was at the Hop Market. Mr. R. E. West, well known in National Rose Society circles, was a hop factor and probably ran the show. When one of the four brothers died, his effects were auctioned and, as a last lot, the rose trees in his garden were sold, the purchaser to dig them up. This they asked us to do for them. To look at them they appeared to be bush trees, but, when commencing to dig we found them to be standards, up to their necks in soil. What had happened was that they were planted as standards and each year a very heavy coating of manure was put on, so thick that over a period of time the soil level had risen about three feet. One can imagine the amount of manure wanted to make that depth. No wonder they grew roses then.

The four brothers were farmers, brick makers and manure merchants (this was called by another name then). There was a fleet of barges which ran between here and London mostly bringing back the waste of London as it was in those days. One barge would bring the best grade, which was from stables, cow sheds (there were still a lot in London then) and street sweepings. Next came a mixture which was mostly refuse from markets and, lastly, rough stuff, cinders and any rubbish used in manufacture of bricks.

Later we had an understanding with one barge captain that if he had not got a customer for his load he would let us have it. Sometimes we got two barges in a week of 100 tons each and perhaps put 100 tons on an acre of land. Now, a few hundredweight of fertilizer an acre are used and, being dry, often the wind will blow half of it away.

In our old sales book, the first few entries were varieties grown in 1823. Gradually, as more varieties were available, these were added to the list. I find among them 'The Macartney Rose', the Scotch rose in many colours, 'Double Sweet Briar', 'Double Bramble', 'Common Moss', 'York and Lancaster', 'Red Provence', 'Cluster White', 'Unique', 'Rose de Meaux', 'Tuscany' and 'Burgundy'. Possibly, later, they were copied into this book, which only gives names which are now untraceable but which were the new roses of the day.

How these varieties got known or distributed I just cannot understand as there were only stage coaches for transport and news of a new rose would not have travelled all that widely. But perhaps they lived only as long as new roses today. On looking through Rose Annual 1915, I find there were 26 varieties that received awards and, in 1916 there were 20 awards. The only one for 1915 you could possibly buy today is 'Paul's Scarlet Climber' and, for 1916, 'Emily Gray'. Picking out winners is like backing horses. In the long run you never win.

* * * * *

Rose Petal Jam

This Middle Eastern delicacy is usually served inside very thin, folded crêpes, but can also be used as a preserve or topping.

2 cups dark red or pink rose petals	4 cups Sugar
1 Tablespoon Sugar	¾ Cup of Water
2 Tablespoons Lemon Juice	1 Tablespoon Lemon Juice

Pick the roses after the dew has dried and choose flowers with a good aroma (like Papa Meilland). Cut off the yellow bases and sprinkle with 1 tablespoon Sugar and 2 tablespoon Lemon Juice. Crush down to reduce. Measure the petals by packing in a cup. Bring the remaining water and sugar to a boil in a heavy pan (preferably stainless steel), add the petals and stirring frequently, simmer gently for about 10 minutes. Add the remaining tablespoon of Lemon Juice, then let the mixture stand, covered, for about 12 hours. Bring back to the boil and simmer again very gently until the syrup is thick and clear. Pour into sterilized jars, seal and store in a cool dark place or in the refrigerator.

The Rose Society Forty Years Ago — 1940

Judge M. A. Cadsby

THE ROSE SHOW

The 1940 rose season opened with a late, cold, wet spring, and while growth was vigorous, bloom was slow in forming and it soon became apparent that the date of 24th June set for the Annual Rose Show would be too early. It was staged for the benefit of The Canadian Red Cross Society and was one of the most colorful, enjoyable and best-attended exhibitions for many years. The sum of $130.97 was donated to the Red Cross.

This was the highlight of the 1940 Rose Season, and the only disappointing feature of the show was the relatively small number of members who exhibited.

Exhibition Chairman was Mr. A. E. Brown of Sheridan Nurseries. The 26th Annual Show of the Rose Society of Ontario was held in the Concert Hall at the Royal York Hotel on June 26th. The directors, after many anxious moments, decided to postpone the show for two days, and these two days were a great advantage to many growers.

In spite of the late season the display was a creditable one, although the number of participants was not representative of the membership at large.

The Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy for the greatest number of points was again won by Col. Hugh Rose of Welland, whose many exhibits formed the backbone of the show. The bloom selected as being the best rose in the show was a specimen of "Mrs. Sam McGredy", grown and exhibited by the President, Mr. D. C. Patton.

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of The Rose Society of Ontario was held in the Botany Building of the University of Toronto on Wednesday, November 27th, 1940, with Mr. D.C. Patton, President of the Society, occupying the chair. Despite the war, in accordance with the expressed desire of the majority of the members, the Society's

activities were continued on a modest scale. Mr. Leon Smith introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. D.C. Patton, the President, who gave a most interesting address entitled "Ramblings of a Roaming Rosarian."

Garden Visits

At the suggestion of several members an attempt was made to revive the pleasant group garden visits of other years, and an invitation was kindly extended by Mr. & Mrs. H. Dunington-Grubb to visit the Sheridan Nurseries on Saturday, June 22nd, and by Lady Eaton to visit Eaton Hall Gardens the following Saturday afternoon. The City gardens of other members were also announced open to the inspection of members and friends during Rose Show Week. The very slim attendance at any of these visits did not reflect the Director's appreciation of the owners' kindness but it is apparent that Saturday afternoons in late June are not the time to attempt such gatherings.

Membership

The membership of the Society totalled 375, a decrease of 68 members compared with the 1939 total. A number of the members were on active service, while still a greater number were engaged in war service work that took up a great deal of their time.

Year Book

Mr. A. J. Webster again edited the year book, a slim volume of 71 pages. In order to curtail expenses the colored illustrations were omitted from the book. It was noted that as the season wore on the continuance of excess moisture bode ill, for healthy foliage, and by August black-spot was severe in many gardens, mildew also being in evidence in others. Several consecutive nights of heavy frost early in October brought the blooming season to an abrupt close much sooner than usual.

Financial Report

Mr. J. M. Philp, Secretary-Treasurer, reported, "It is gratifying to learn from the figures that for the first time for a few years back, the Society has been able to meet its current expenditure."

Test Garden

Activities were curtailed as a result of the war. Whereas in 1939 no less than eight firms sent roses for trial in the Test Garden, four of them being European, only four firms sent roses in 1940, of which one was European. The committee did not find that any of the roses placed on trial showed themselves worthy of a major award — that is to say, the Society's medal, — but two were considered to be eligible for a Certificate of Merit. It was awarded to the following:

Poinsettia, a particularly brilliant red H.T. rose originated and sent by the firm of Howard and Smith, of California, the originators of many famous roses, including "Los Angeles".

Rosenelfe, a charming little "war refugee" from Germany, originating in the famous nursery of W. Kordes, also won a certificate. It is a pink Hybrid polyantha, closely related to Else Poulsen. It forms a dwarfer, neater plant than that variety and has better-formed blooms, the buds being particularly charming. Unfortunately it did not bloom so freely.

The Clearing House

Among the new varieties listed were the following:

Charlotte Armstrong — H.T. (Lammerts, 1940). Nobody suspected it would be a parent of 1979's World's Favorite Rose, "Queen Elizabeth".

Dainty Maid — H. Poly (Le Grice, 1937) a pink, semi-single, with three-inch blooms produced in clusters. This one is still a beauty.

Dr. F.G. Chandler — H.T. (Dickson, 1939) (also known as Dickson's Red) a free blooming decorative variety, but not outstanding.

Rex Anderson — H.T. (McRedy, 1937) producing a few white exhibition blooms.

I am still growing these fine varieties introduced forty years ago. Budwood will be made available if you'd like to have some of these old time varieties.

In Memoriam

The Society recorded the loss of Miss Helen L. Beardmore, a past president, and Mr. Campbell Reaves. Both were life members. Mr. A. Alan Gow, a member of the Exhibition Committee who was always willing to assist members in exhibiting their blooms, would be sorely missed. His wife was a director and good friend for many years.

was the title of R.W. Oliver's article in the Year Book. He was director of Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario.

Twenty years experience had taught him to expect to lose about twenty-five percent of the hybrid teas in the garden. His reaction to the editor's request for his article was like the small boy who saw his first elephant and said, "There ain't no sich animal."

The first fact recognized was that there are definitely hardy rose species such as *R. rubrifolia, acicularis, etc.,* which will stand our most severe climates very well. We also know that the original June bloomers, *gallica, centifolia,* and *moss* are fairly sure to come through reasonable winters with sufficient wood left to make vigorous plants. Their offspring, the Hybrid Perpetuals, are in turn more hardy than the Hybrid Polyanthas and Hybrid Teas.

Tests established that the farther we depart in rose breeding from the original species which are native to northern climates, the more tender plants become. The reason for introduction of the tender blood of *R. Odorata* into rose-breeding was to get its ever-blooming quality, so that the tenderness of our garden roses is the price we have to pay for our greediness for continued bloom — the price we always pay when we attempt to grow any plant under conditions too different from its native habitat.

We do know that ripened wood can stand more frost than wood in active growing condition and that one class, or one variety, is probably hardier than another because of its ability to ripen its wood earlier. Applying these facts to practice, he felt there were two ways in which we can work to cut down winter injury.

The first is through the introduction of new and hardier varieties. This is a problem for the geneticist, who can take our present ever-blooming varieties, and through crossing them back on to hardier species attempt to breed into them the quality that makes tissues less susceptible to frost injury. The plant breeder may also discard present varieties and go back to the original crosses, or similar ones, and select progeny for hardiness. As an example, the earliest climbers were crosses between the old musk rose and *R. setigera,* the Prairie rose. This cross produced quite hardy varieties such as Queen of the Prairies and Baltimore Belle, but these were supplanted by the more floriferous but more tender progeny of *R. multiflora* and *R. Wichuraiana.* In some of the climbers, like Doubloons, the originator has gone back to *R. setigera* as one of the ancestors to recapture some of its hardiness.

All of us, he concluded, can use the methods of cultivation that will induce early ripening of the wood of our roses.

The way to help a plant to ripen its wood is to check its growth by stopping the flow of nutrient solution supplied by the roots to the top. To do this we must either cut off the supply of nutrients in the soil or the supply of moisture that carries them.

In a rose garden the soil usually carries a liberal amount of decaying organic matter and minerals so that it is difficult to cut down the nutrients themselves. Where roses are fed with liquid manure, or chemical fertilizers, such feedings should be withheld after the first to the fifteenth of July, according to the locality, and the last feeding should contain a high quantity of potash so as to help in hardening the wood. But, in the average garden the only way to cut down food is to reduce the amount of moisture. This is done by reducing the artificial supply of water, as well as increasing the amount of evaporation by packing the surface of the soil instead of keeping it constantly cultivated.

The reduction of summer pruning is also important; the less of it the better, from the standpoint of winter injury. When we cut a bush hard back by the removal of blooms with long stems, we induce the production of young tender wood which is apt to be killed back. The solution is to cut fewer blooms with shorter stems as the season advances.

Spraying, too, is important as the foliage must be kept in healthy condition so as to perform its function naturally. Defoliation due to black spot, followed by the unnatural effort to put out new growth late in the season, causes plants to go into winter in an unhealthy condition with killing as a result.

Modern Canadian Rose breeding being carried on at the University of Guelph assisted financially by the Canadian Rose foundation is the present day counterpart of Dr. Oliver's experimentation of forty years ago. Application of the principles developed by him and your continued support of the Canadian Rose Foundation by tax-deductible donation will surely improve the hardiness of roses in your garden.

The Clearing House

Compiled and edited jointly by

Mrs. A. Guadagni
600 Greenfield Ave., Apt. 1209 and
Kitchener, Ont.

Mrs. K. J. Flood
6 Highland Cresc.
Cambridge, Ont.

The number of contributors and reports for the 1980 Clearing House of the Canadian Rose Annual is extremely disappointing. 34 contributors sent in a total of 508 reports — 6 less reporters than last year and 158 fewer reports. Compare that with 1975 when we had almost 800 reports from 50 contributors.

Let's look at the distribution — comparing the number of requests sent out, the number of contributors who responded, and the number of reports per province or United States:

Province/U.S.A.	Number of Requests	Number of contributors	Number of Reports
Ontario	33	12	127
British Columbia	10	5	122
Saskatchewan	4	4	56
Alberta	1	1	29
Quebec	4	2	16
Manitoba	11	3	8
P.E.I.	3	1	2
Nova Scotia	-	-	-
New Brunswick	1	-	-
U.S.A.	10	6	148
TOTALS	77	34	508

Saskatchewan and Alberta have increased the number of reports each year and they have the worst growing conditions in the country. Although a number of the reports from our American friends were from states which have no winter protection problems, one contributor is in Nebraska and one in upper New York state where conditions are much like our own. British Columbia has an excellent record with 122 reports from 5 contributors.

SENSASS DELBARD (Climber)
(Delbard '76)

Many questions have crossed our minds — are fewer people growing roses — do they prefer to stick to tried-and-true varieties rather than experiment with new introductions (which can be both expensive and disheartening if they don't live up to the publicity given them) — is it too laborious to fill in the reporting slips — has the Clearing House outlived its usefulness?

We have done considerable research to provide you with as much information as possible on parentage, petal count etc., and this year, because the color descriptions are becoming very explicit, we have added the color class (or, pb, mr etc.) wherever possible in the hope that it will assist you in entering Shows. In conclusion, we would like to thank, most sincerely, all those who contributed — we have really enjoyed reading, collating and preparing your reports for publication. Best of luck with your roses in 1980. Both of us moved to Ontario last year so it means starting all over again, but that can be fun too.

List of Contributors

1. Archibald, Mr. Wm. A., Box 235, Weldon, Sask.
2. Ardoino, Mr. John, 21 Twin Pauls Cresc., Scarboro, Ont.
3. Baillie, Mrs. J.H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Ont.
4. Brennand, Mr. T.W., 112 Munro Blvd., Willowdale, Ont.
5. Caldwell, Mrs. Reta, R.R. #1, Shanty Bay, Ont.
6. Cochran, Mrs. Elaine, 2131 31st Ave., San Francisco, CA., U.S.A.
7. Combs, Mr. K., Box 227, Deloraine, Man.
8. Ghio, Mr. J.H., Bay View Gardens, 1201 Bay St., Santa Cruz, CA., U.S.A.
9. Graber, Mrs. Anne, 10 Fairfax Cresc., Scarborough, Ont.
10. Graham, Mr. T., R.R. #1, Waterdown, Ont.
11. James, Mr. A.R.C., 3936 Braefoot Rd., Victoria, B.C.
12. Jubien, Mr. E.B., 160 Vivian Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Que.
13. Kamp, Mrs. John, 1949 Lyndale Dr., Brandon, Man.
14. Kirkland, Mr. M.D., 20 Highland Ave., Fort Erie, Ont.
15. Kopecky, Mr. R.J., 11557 Prairie View Drive, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.
16. Leskiw, Mrs. Anne, 919 Montague St., Regina, Sask.
17. Loughheed, Mr. L., 19 Sundance Cres., Scarborough, Ont.
18. Lyzaniwsky, Mrs. S., 824 Alget Rd., R.R. #1, Mill Bay, B.C.

19. Magee, Mr. G.H., 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ont.
20. Mars, Mr. Joseph B., 27 Alma Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.
21. Moir, Mrs. L., 473 Queenston St., Winnipeg, Man.
22. Mychaluk, Mrs. Karen, 103 Palisway S.W., Calgary, Alta.
23. McCann, Mrs. Wm., 1 Queen St. N., Thorold, Ont.
24. McMahon, Mr. Wm., 237 College Heights, Bowling Green, Ky., U.S.A.
25. Ouellette, Mrs. Eileen, 19 Bras d'Or, Pointe Claire, Que.
26. Packard, Mrs. J.H., 822 So. Spaulding Ave., Los Angeles, CA., U.S.A.
27. Pauer, Mrs. Rosemary, 9 Griselda Cresc., Bramalea, Ont.
28. Porter, Mr. Brian J., 95 Forsyth Cresc., Regina, Sask.
29. Porter, Mrs. Mary, Box 7, Kelfield, Sask.
30. Rendle, Mrs. Anne, 1853 Fern St., Victoria, B.C.
31. Sutherland, Mr. J.C., 129 Fitzroy St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
32. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
33. West, Mr. A., R.R. #1, Troy, Ont.
34. Yeomans, Mr. C.D., 6276 Dunbar St., Vancouver, B.C.

The following abbreviations apply: Plant — pl.; year — yr.; height in feet — '; height in inches — "; Floribunda — Fl.; Grandiflora — Gr.; Hybrid Tea — H.T.; Climber — Cl.; Shrub — S.; Miniature — Min.

ACCENT, Fl. (Warriner '76) (Malena x unnamed cultivar). Bright red (mr), 25-30 petals. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1yr. 18", B.C.): Loose, frilly 2" velvety red blooms, many with white streaks, no fragrance. Cupped form, good substance, probably excellent for border planting. Poor takeoff on Lilli Marlene — mildews just as badly. Small, medium green foliage, compact short growth habit.

ADELAIDE HOODLESS, S.(Marshall '72). Medium red (mr). Mrs. Mary Porter (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3', Sask.): Semi-double long lasting flowers in large clusters, cupped form, good substance. Fairly reliable bloomer, recovering well from winter injury, flowers tend to weight branches down. Arching growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ADMIRAL RODNEY, H.T. (Trew '73) (Parentage unknown). Pale rose pink/darker reverse (pb). R. Kopecky (1 pl. 1yr. 18", Neb.):

What bloomed were balled, with bad form and only fair substance. Had read rave reviews but my plant turned out like many others. Small, slow growing, lacks vigor, minimal bloom. Will give it another season to determine its true worth. No disease noted. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24" Ont.): A little rotund but builds a high center and can be great. Exhibition form, not many blooms — hasn't really got growing. One rose that was not as good as last year. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ky.): Wonderful form, fair substance. Believe we will see gorgeous spring blooms but will suffer later from heat. Keep in shade if summer heat hits your region. Low bush, slow grower, will blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AKITO, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALABAMA, H.T. (Weeks '76) (Mexicana x Tiffany). Pale pink/white reverse (pb), 25 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4-5', Cal.): Long classy buds open to beautiful, high centered, medium size rose. Spectacular color — deep cherry pink with chalk white reverse, super substance. Better than First Prize and a prize winner. Upright grower, dark green foliage, mildews if not sprayed regularly. J. Ghio (1pl. 3 yrs. 3 & 4', Cal.): Long stemmed blooms, great to cut, exhibition form, good substance. Can be great for showing but tends to defoliate. Average repeat. Tall growth habit, light green foliage, mildews.

ALEXANDER, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALLSPICE, H.T. (Armstrong '77) (Buccaneer x Peace). Medium yellow (my), 35 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 5-6', Cal.): Large full blooms, exhibition form, execellent substance, some fragrance. Medium clear yellow petals with pale yellow edges. One of the better yellows in wet weather and blooms well in warm weather, but too many split centres. Tall branching plants need lots of room, light green foliage, disease resistant.

ALPHA, H.T. (Meilland '76). Brilliant red orange (mr). J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Double bloom but few petals, high centered form, heavy substance. Great color, average repeater. Semi-spreading growth habit, red green foliage, relatively disease free.

ALPINE SUNSET, H.T. (Cant '74) (Grandpa Dickson x Dr. A.J. Verhage). Peach pink flushed yellow (w), 33 petals. E. Jubien (3 pls. 1 yr. 3', Que.): 8" + double bloom, loose form, good substance. A

very beautiful rose in a color that I like — creamy yellow with pink flush. Upright grower, no disease.

AMAZING GRACE, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AMERICA, Cl. (Warriner '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Tradition). AARS 76. Soft peach apricot (or), 25 petals. John Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Ont.): Exhibition H.T. form, good substance — another excellent addition to my garden. Good climber, medium green foliage, no disease. Reta Caldwell (2 pls. 2 yrs. 6′, Ont.): Double, fragrant, long lasting blooms about 3″ across, good substance. Grows in large clusters, repeats well — my favourite climber. Dark green, disease-free foliage. Anne Graber (2 pls. 1 yr. 8′, Ont.): Large blooms in singles and 3's. Loose form, good substance, good repeat. Best climber I've seen — lovely blooms and always some there. Vigorous growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. R. Kopecky (1 pl. 4 yrs. 8-9′, Neb.): High centered exhibition bloom, excellent form, very good substance, long lasting on bush. Comes back each year, surviving cold Nebraska winters without cover. I have Grand Hotel, Handel, America, Dortmund, that cover areas against a wooden fence, which are 8 feet wide. America is one of the best climbers today — at least for me. Healthy abundant foliage, no disease in 4 years. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, B.C.): Nice bloom, many petals, holds long on bush, very floriferous. Formal classic form, good substance. Very sturdy bush but in two years of growth hasn't produced even 1 cane longer than 4 ft. Are you sure it's a climber? Dark green disease-free foliage.

AMERICAN PRIDE, H.T. (Warriner '77). Dark red (dr). Elaine Cochrane (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4-5′, Cal.): Large quilled blooms with heavy textured petals of outstanding substance that withstand wet weather. High centered exhibition form at times but most blooms split or quarter. Can produce beauties in early spring and late fall. Strong fragrance, dark red color with blackish veining, burns in the sun, good repeater. Upright husky plants, dark green leathery foliage, disease-resistant. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (2 pls. 1 yr. 4′, B.C.): Ovoid bud opens to 4″ of confusion. Very poor form but good substance, some burning on outer petals. Expected it to be worthy of its name but my two plants failed to produce even one decent bloom all season — such a waste of a good name. Vigorous upright bush, large, glossy dark green foliage, no disease.

ANDREA, Min. (Moore '77). Rich rose pink/silvery reverse (dp). Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Alta.): Bloom not really cupped or H.T. form. Good substance, blooms mostly in sprays, and what bloom I've had has been good — want to observe longer. Good vigorous growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease noted. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 16", Sask.): 1.6" flowers, somewhat cupped, good substance, borne in clusters sporadically. Bud is rather square in shape but I love color combination. Would like more bloom. Vigorous, arching grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

ANGEL DARLING, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Chief x Angel Face). Mauve (m), 10 petals. Anne Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 14", B.C.): Bright single bloom with attractive stamens, decorative form, very good substance. A very nice mauve with no fading, long lasting and repeats well. Sprawly bush, dark green foliage, some mildew, very hardy.

ANGEL DELIGHT, H.T. (Fryers '76). Apricot blend/butter yellow base, 35 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½-4', Cal.): Exhibition form with conical bud, blooms spiral as they open, pointed petals, good substance, hold well. Really a beauty — one of my favorite colors, and fragrant. Performed well for first year — good amount of bloom. Upright growth habit, large medium green foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Cal.): Double bloom with high centered form and average substance. Average repeat. Semi tall plant, light green foliage, well liked by mites.

ANGELINA, Fl. (Cocker '75) [(Super Star x Corina) x (Clare Grammerstorf x Frühingsmorgen)]. Pink/lighter center, 7 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Single 2½" bloom, flat cuppish form, good substance. Fair amount of bloom, repeats well. Very pretty rose, much like shrub "Yesterday" in color. Needs a lot more vigor to be good — looking for stronger growth next year. Upright bush, medium green matt foliage, no disease.

ANN ABERCONWAY, Fl. (Mattock '76) (Arthur Bell x seedling). Apricot (ob), 20 petals. Anne Rendle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Large bloom for a floribunda, loose form, good substance. In medium trusses and single, long lasting, some fading. Would make a good border plant. Upright growth habit, light green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 2 yrs. 26", B.C.): 3½" diameter double bloom, high centered form, good substance. Fair amount of bloom, a little slow to repeat. Nice color in bud and full bloom but

will fade before petals fall. Upright bushy plant, dark green glossy foliage, no disease.

ANTONIA RIDGE, H.T. (Meilland '77). Maroon (mr), 30 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Cal.): High centered form, good substance, bloom is great for everything. My aunt's comment, "If I could have one rose, this is it!", and she knows her roses. Tallish growth habit, medium green foliage, average for disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Double 4" diameter blooms, flat cuppish form, fair substance, discolors in hot sun. A little stingy with blooms, not very fast to repeat. Nothing to rave about — will have to improve tremendously to come close to other reds. Light green matt foliage, upright bush, no disease.

ANYTIME, Min. (McGredy '73) (New Penny x Elizabeth of Glamis). Salmon orange (ob), 12 petals. T.W. Brennand (1 pl. 5 yrs. 15-20", Ont.): Semi-double bloom, 1¼-1½" across, tight crinkled petals, flat form. Repeats 2-3 times in year. Large growing mini, hips form as quickly as blooms mature — if cut away new wood will show and bloom. Good green foliage, no disease. Excellent for hardiness. (Last year for reporting this rose).

APRICOT BRANDY, Fl. (Fryers '76). Apricot blend (ab). Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Sask.): Large, double bloom, somewhat cupped form, good substance. Repeat bloomer with fair amount of bloom at a time — quite a good floribunda. Scarce light green foliage on compact bush, fairly disease free. Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", Ont.): Sparse bloomer — crowded out by Happy Face marigolds — can tell better next year. No disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Mostly single blooms, somewhat confused form, average substance. Similar to Apricot Nectar but not as good first year. Light green foliage, spreading growth habit, some mildew.

ARIZONA, Gr. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AVANDAL, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x New Penny). Yellow with peach and pink shading (yb), 20 petals. Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 5 yrs. 12-14", Cal.): Beautiful bloom with petals that point and slightly scroll on edges, exhibition form, outstanding substance, good fragrance. Hold color well, open blooms are charming — one of the best miniatures I have grown, as mini trees and bushes. Nice small clusters exhibit well and win blue ribbons. Dark green, healthy, textured foliage, upright and branching growth habit. Disease

resistant. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 22", Sask.): Flowers 1.6" across, in large clusters, exhibition form and excellent substance. In large clusters, continuous bloom, long lasting. Truly outstanding miniature which will melt your heart with its delicate color — wish I had more. Bushy, extremely vigorous grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5½", Sask.): Double 1¾" bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, repeat blooming — still one of my favorites. Upright growth habit, rich dark green foliage, no disease. Removed winter protection too early (May 1), plant green but dried down to ground level, recovered and produced 5 blooms. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 5-6", Alta.): I fell in love with this one — exquisite form, excellent substance and entrancing color. Definitely exhibition both as sprays and individual blooms. Good green foliage, no disease, but could be more vigorous and bloom more.

BARBIE, Fl. (Swim & Ellis '77) (Escort x Jazz Fest). Medium pink/deep pink reverse (mp), 35-40 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2½-3', Cal.): Beautiful blooms, petals spiral and quill to exhibition form. Excellent substance, many large clusters, as many as 35 blooms to a cluster. Long lasting on bush and as cut flower, good repeater. Color is very stable in all weather — one of the best in this color class. Upright, spreading growth habit, dark green disease-resistant foliage.

BELLEVUE, H.T. (Poulsen '77). Yellow/orange blend (pb), 30 petals. Ken Combs (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Man.): Medium size bloom, high centered form, good substance, but opens too quickly and doesn't last long enough. Easy rose to grow — survived second coldest winter in Manitoba. Compact bush, dark green foliage with good texture and no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Double bloom, cupped form, excellent substance but few petals and blows too fast. Super "sherbet" color. Tall grower with dark green foliage, average for disease.

BIG CHIEF, H.T. (Dickson '75) (Ernest H. Morse x Red Planet). Deep crimson (dr), 28-30 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Medium size bloom, fair exhibition form, fair substance. Very blackish bud, dark crimson bloom, color not stable in wet weather. Opens too fast in hot weather. I am not happy with this cultivar — out it goes! Upright, branching growth habit, dark green foliage, mildews and rusts. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Cal.): Double bloom, high centered form, average substance, average repeater, nice color, but

blows too fast. Spreading bush with dark green foliage, mildews. E.B. Jubien (3 pls. 4 yrs. 42-48", Que.): Large 6"+ blooms, exhibition form, excellent substance. A very good red rose and I would like to have more of them. Tall grower, excellent foliage, no disease, hardy. R. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Neb.): High centered form, fair substance, but blows so fast that only a track star could get it to show table. In bud stage it looks like a world beater but full blown in two hours. Attractive but just another garden red for me. Upright spreading growth habit, dark green disease-free foliage. George Magee (3 pls. 4 yrs. 48", Ont.): Long elegant buds hold well enough for exhibition but not enough petals for best exhibition. Long stems, moderate bloomer, but petals and leaves burn around edges. Upright grower, quite hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 30", B.C.): 5" diameter double bloom, high centered form, good substance but slow to bloom and repeat, and not very productive. Hopefully it will improve when established. Medium green matt foliage on upright bushy plant, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 1-3 yrs. 54", B.C.): Needs covering to produce those big exhibition blooms, average producer, upright grower, dull foliage susceptible to spray damage.

BLACK LADY, H.T. (Tantau '76). Maroon (dr). Joseph Mars, N.Y. (observed at Pallek's Nursery): Small but perfect blooms, very blackish red, velvety and fragrant. Short bush.

BLUE NILE, H.T. (Delbard '77). Lavender (m), 35 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): One of the new lavenders — will be around for a while, doesn't turn dirty grey like Lady X. Magenta buds, blooms a warm pink lilac. Large, high centered form, a bit loose, very good substance, good for exhibition if cut a little tight. Quite good in wet weather, opens a little fast in warm weather. Lovely strong fragrance is a plus. Husky upright grower, large medium green foliage, disease-resistant.

BOBBY CHARLETON, H.T. (Fryers '74) (Royal Highness x Prima Ballerina). Deep pink/silver reverse (pb), 35-40 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): Exhibition form but substance can be weak — can show if you protect it. Long stems on tall bush, large lovely foliage, can mildew. George Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Real exhibition form, long spiralled buds — a fine variety to exhibit, has a lot of artistic merit. Quite a lot of bloom. Bushy, fairly tall grower, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): Double 5" diameter bloom, high spiral centred form, good substance, keeps one

to a stem and holds color well. Best pink blend on the show bench, and as good as Red Devil bloomwise but not as temperamental weather-wise. Good crops of bloom and repeats well. Glossy, light green, red veined foliage on upright bush, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 3', B.C.): Exhibition blooms, normal repeater. Bushy growth habit, dull foliage, no disease.

BONNIE SCOTLAND, H.T. (Anderson '76) (Wendy Cussons x Percy Thrower). Deep pink (dp), 42 petals. E. Jubien (1 pl. 3 yrs. 30-36", Que.): 4" double bloom, excellent form, good substance but not much repeat. A very satisfactory pink rose — I should like to have more of them. Tall grower, good foliage, no disease, hardy.

BONNY, Min. (Kordes '74) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Dark pink / white base (mp), 25 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8", Ont.): 1½" blooms, mostly singles, moderate amount of bloom — another pink, good but not special. Large disease-free foliage, hardy. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 4 yrs. 10", B.C.): Ovoid bud opens to 2¼" bloom — a bit large for a miniature. H.T. form when half open, many large petals of excellent substance, very free blooming. Produces many single stems suitable for exhibiting but too large for spray classes. Very compact bush, rather large medium green foliage, no disease, very hardy.

BORN FREE, Min. (Moore '77). Dusky dark orange red (or), 18 petals. Syliva Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", B.C.): ¾" bloom has cupped form, good substance, 4-5 bloom sprays. Opens fast but has nice yellow stamens. Dusky shading on petal edges make it interesting but doubt if it is a prize winner. Repeats well. Bushy upright growth habit, medium green matt foliage, no disease.

BRIGHTSIDE, Min. (Moore '74) (Persian Princess x Persian Princess). Orange red / yellow base (or), 25-30 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 3 yrs. 8", Ont.): 1" bloom opens flat and fast. Can be exhibition 1/3 to 1/2 open. Blooms singly, slow repeat, no fragrance. Petite Folie is same color but more bloom. Upright grower, dull medium green matt foliage, touch of mildew, hardy. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 5 yrs. 20", B.C.): Vivid orange color, pointed H.T. bud opens to flat form. Average substance and color fades when mature. Too vigorous in our milder West Coast climate — produces 3 to 4 strong canes with enormous amounts of bloom — tall rangy plant is out of proportion for a miniature. Medium green matt foliage, no disease, very hardy. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 10", Sask.): Double bloom in small clusters,

exhibition form, good substance but a poor performer — rarely in bloom, hardly worth keeping. Weak grower, light green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BURGHAUSEN, Fl. (Kordes '76): Chinese red (or), 35 petals. Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Many blooms, in clusters, and extremely long lasting — nice to have around. Medium growth habit, very good foliage, hardy. Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 3 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Medium size bloom, exhibition and decorative form, outstanding substance, open well and hold for days aging beautifully. Stiff canes support the large trusses, very floriferous. Brilliant non-fading chinese red carries a mile. Excellent for tubs or hedge, slightly fragrant. Upright branching growth habit, glossy medium green foliage, very disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Long lasting ruffled blooms, good substance, mostly in clusters, long lasting. A beautiful brilliant "Satchmo" color, and blooms well — fine garden subject. Medium growth habit, mid-green foliage, some mildew.

BURGUND, H.T. (Kordes '77). Maroon (dr), 33 petals. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 24″, Ont.): Long pointed bud, large bloom, very good form, good substance, fragrant, but sparse bloomer and slow to repeat. Medium upright growth habit, medium green disease-free foliage, hardy. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Double bloom, exhibition form, average substance, nice color, but blows fast. Semi-tall bush, dark green foliage, mildews easily. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Medium size bloom, good form and substance, finely scented. Good performance for first year. Very good growth habit, lustrous dark green foliage, no disease, seems hardy. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½′, Neb.): Smallish bloom with good substance and some high centers — occasionally exhibition. Purchased this one still seeking the perfect red rose — does not live up to catalog pictures but good garden rose. Blooms come singly and can be used for arranging. Upright bushy grower, dark green healthy foliage, hardy. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5′, Ky.): Lovely but smallish. I moved Burgund and Florentine — both have fine form but too few petals. Will try for one more year for larger blooms, U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, B.C.): Double 6″ blooms, high centered form, fair substance. Average amount of bloom, repeats well. Good strong colour fades only slightly in hot sun. Some fragrance but there are many better, proven reds. Dark green matt foliage on upright but compact bush, some mildew. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Excellent form, good

substance — one of the better reds. Sparse bloomer, better in cool weather — hope it blooms more next year. Tall growth habit with good, disease-free foliage.

CAIRNGORM, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CALGOLD, Min. (Moore '76). Bright yellow. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Sask.): 2¾" semi-double bloom, loose form, excellent substance, weak but fresh fragrance, sparse bloomer. Should be in class by itself to be appreciated at bench show. Very attractive stamens — highly recommended but prefer Lemon Delight. Spreading sparse bush, rich healthy attractive foliage, but sparse, no disease. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Sask.): Flowers borne singly, 3-4 rows of petals, exhibition form, fair substance. Attractive bright yellow color fades to cream, wonderful spicy scent. Need another year for proper evaluation. Bushy growth habit, light green disease-free foliage.

CAPTAIN COOK, Fl. (McGredy '77) (Irish Mist x seedling). Brilliant vermilion (ob), 10 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5½', Cal.): Strong orange color holds well, some spotting in fog. Decorative form opens to flat bloom, with super substance. Many single stems and medium size clusters — good garden variety. Glossy grey-green foliage on tall upright spreading plant, very disease-resistant. Grows almost too tall — large canes cascade over smaller roses. Anne Rendle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): Cupped semi-double bloom, wavy petals, decorative form, good substance. Very good bedder with lots of striking blooms. Bush needs space to spread. Large foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 2 yrs. 38", B.C.): 3½" diameter semi-double bloom, flat cuppish form, good substance, but could be faster repeat. Bright new colour, hard to describe. Blends well with its neighbors, Coventry Cathedral and Eye Paint. Upright bushy plant with dark glossy foliage, no disease.

CARELESS MOMENT, Min. ('77). White with pink markings. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. Alta.): Received very poor plant — produced one exquisite bloom and expired.

CAROL JEAN, Min. (Moore '76). Dark pink (dp), 25 petals. Anne Graber (2 pls. 1 & 2 yrs., 12", Ont.): 1" bloom, H.T. exhibition form, just beautiful. Lots of bloom. Compact grower, dark green medium size foliage, blackspots. Hardy. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. Sask.): Winter killed! Didn't use snow for winter protection — instead stored

in unheated garage with little winter protection. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 7-8″, Alta.): Cup shaped bloom of good substance, in sprays and individually. Good garden variety, repeats well — don't know why it doesn't impress me. Vigorous growth habit, good dark green foliage on vigorous bush, no disease noted.

CAYENNE, H.T. (Warriner '75) (South Seas x unnamed seedling). Deep orange (ob), 35-40 petals. Sylvia Lyzaniwski (1 pl. 1 yr. 5′, B.C.): Bullet hard round buds failed to open all season. This perfectly vigorous and very healthy bush produced dozens of buds but not one opened — stayed on bush for weeks. It got the shovel treatment this spring. Abundant glossy dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CHAMPION, H.T. (Fryers '77) (Grandpa Dickson & Whisky Mac). Cream and gold flushed pink and crimson, 50-55 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½-3′, Cal.): Large exhibition form bloom with high centre, heavy textured petals, opens slowly. Very good substance. Stems rather thin for such a robust bloom — they hang their heads — hope it improves. Low spreading growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. T. Graham (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2½′, Ont.): Excellent form and substance, free bloomer. This is a sleeper — am very impressed. Vigorous growth habit, good disease-free foliage, hardy. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ky.): Many petalled bloom, fine show form, good substance — very rewarding addition to yellow blend show roses. Not a generous bloomer in 1st year but large blooms. Upright growth habit, resists blackspot. Anne Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Excellent exhibition bloom, high-centered form, excellent substance. Second year was great improvement in number of blooms and quality — well worth growing. Upright vigorous plant, large dark green disease-free foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, B.C.): 5″ diameter bloom, high centered form, good substance, repeats well. Excellent new variety — similar to Mr. Chips. Time will tell if it's as good. Will increase quantity next year. Upright bushy growth, dark glossy foliage, no disease.

CHANTILLY LACE, H.T. (Paul de Vor '78) (Blue Moon x Angel Face). Deep rich lilac/magenta edging (m), 30-35 petals. Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Medium size frilly blooms, good H.T. form, good substance, some fading in wet weather, very fragrant. Flower arrangers will love this one for color and form. Medium size foliage must be sprayed for mildew.

CHARISMA, Fl. (Jolly '77) (Gemini x Zorina). AARS 78. Red and orange blend (rb), 40 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 3 yrs. 24", Sask.): Medium size double bloom, cupped form, continuous bloomer. Lots of comment on this one — am becoming more fond of it. Low bush, excellent disease-free foliage, wintered well. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Ruffled form, good substance, some single blooms but mostly clusters. Long lasting, very good bedding subject. Compact growth habit, small foliage, disease resistant. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Typical medium size floribunda, attracts attention because of color. Good landscape rose with good form and substance. Growth was good in spring but weakened. Only fair foliage, no disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Alta.): This one really suffered in our bitter winter and cold spring. Good sprays, striking color, good garden variety but not exhibition. No disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (2 pls. 2 yrs. 26", B.C.): Double 3½" bloom, cuppish form, good substance. Good amount of bloom and repeats well. Very colorful rose — attracts the public eye. Fades a little in hot weather. Upright bushy plant, light green matt foliage, mildews in fall.

CHARLES DE GAULLE, H.T. (Meilland '76). Lilac (m), 38 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", B.C.): Double 4" diameter bloom, high centered form, good substance. A little sparse with first bloom and slow to repeat first year. Deeper color than most lavenders. Inclined to hang its head — hope for stronger necks next year. Upright bushy plant, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

CHERISH, Fl. (Warriner '79) (Bridal Pink x Matador). Soft shell pink (mp), 25-30 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Classic H.T. form exhibition beauties with excellent substance — sure to be in winners' circle. 4½" blooms are flesh pink and salmon, aging gracefully to dusty rose pink. Long strong stems support the large clusters well. Good repeat, good for cutting, phlox fragrance. Upright compact habit, branching at top, glossy dark green heavy textured foliage, disease-resistant.

CHESHIRE LIFE, H.T. (Fryers '74) (Prima Ballerina x Princess Michiko). Vermilion (ob). J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Rather a poor rose — flat form, weak substance — discarding this year. Repeats O.K. Tall growing bush, light green foliage, mildews.

CHIVALRY, H.T. (McGredy '77) (Peer Gynt x Brazilia). Chinese red/old ivory (rb), 40 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4-5', Cal.):

Large blooms, mostly decorative form, excellent substance but open fast and flat, then last for days. Brilliant color, excellent repeat. Tall upright husky plants, stiff thorny stems, large dark green disease-free foliage. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Urn shaped form, good substance, very yummy color, but not for showing. In clusters, repeats well. Very tall grower, olive green disease-resistant foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 30″, B.C.): 4½″ double blooms, high centered form, good substance, knock-out color, very attractive even in heat of summer. Upright bushy growth habit, light green glossy foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 48″, B.C.): Beautiful foliage and vigorous but flowers rather rough this year.

CHRISTINE WEINERT, Min. (Moore '76) [(Little Darling x Eleanor) x (Little Darling x Eleanor)]. Orange red (or). Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 9″, Sask.): Flowers borne singly in small clusters, 1½″ in diameter, attractive color. Form approaches exhibition, good substance, fairly fragrant, but only rarely in bloom — disappointing. Not too vigorous but is growing too close to large bush. Upright growth habit, nedium green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

CLARET, Min. (Saville '77) (Little Chief x Little Chief). Wine red (mr), 45-50 petals. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5½″, Sask.): Small flowers in sprays, cupped form, fair substance, deep magenta red color, occasional white streaks on some petals — unappealing. A micro mini, fairly floriferous, opens fast, no noticeable fragrance. Compact dwarf bush, dark green tiny foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

COALITE FLAME, H.T. (Dickson '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Red Planet). Deep vermilion (mr), 60 petals. E. Jubien (3 pls. 5 yrs. 42″, Que.): 4″ bloom, full petals, almost exhibition form, good substance. Many flowers — this rose always seems to be in bloom. I think it is probably a better garden rose — never seem to be able to pick winners from these bushes. Tall grower, excellent foliage, no disease, hardy. G. Magee (2 pls. 3 yrs. 36″, Ont.): Double exhibition blooms, some split centres but best blooms were very good. Not too many blooms. Fairly upright growth habit, free of disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

COLOR MAGIC, H.T. (Warriner '77) (Unnamed cultivar x Spellbinder). Creamy pink shading to deep rose (pb). Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 6′, Cal.): Large buds open with a high centre to very

large blooms but soon lose the point and become loose, then hold for days. Heavy substance, good as cut flower and in garden. Some exhibition blooms but many open flat. Tall spreading growth habit needs larger space than other strong tall varieties. The public loves its color. Large medium green foliage, quite disease-resistant. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Medium large bloom, good form and substance. It's O.K. but I could live without this one. Very vigorous growth habit, bright glossy green foliage, no disease. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 6', B.C.): Pointed bud opens to large 6" blooms of exhibition form and excellent substance. Petals rather loosely arranged. Always some bloom. Only fault is that it produces heavily but far too few new canes. Very tall, upright grower, large glossy dark green foliage, mildews. Larry Lougheed (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', Ont.): Excellent form and substance — this bush is the healthiest and one of the most beautiful in my garden. Average to repeat. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease, very hardy. J.P. Sutherland (2 pls. 1 yr. 9", P.E.I.): Creamy geranium pink color. One bush (no blooms by August) barely survived winter, blooms on new bush aspire to honours in the miniature class. Cannot recommend for this area. Reports are needed for 2-3 years experience of this rose elsewhere than in B.C. and California if we are to judge its performance across Canada.

CORONATION GOLD, Fl. (Cocker '78) ((Sabine x Circus) x (Anne Cocker x Arthur Bell)). Soft yellow (my). Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. Cal.): Semi-double 3" bloom lasts over a week. Informal decorative form, good substance, makes a solid bush, almost round, of attractive foliage. Bush from Scotland was small, came late but survived.

CORSO, H.T. (Cocker '76) (Anne Cocker x Dr. A.J. Verhage). Pure orange (ob). Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3-3½', Cal.): Medium sized blooms, beautiful pointed centres that spiral as they open, and finish flat, outstanding heavy substance. Could take Queen of Show when ¾ open. Bright orange color with a lighter center, changes to pure orange when fully opened. Heavy spring and fall bloomer, lightly fragrant. Upright branching growth habit, medium green foliage, quite disease-resistant. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): 3½" bloom, double, high center, continuous bloomer. From a distance looks like oranges on the bush — have ordered another one. An authority says this is one of the loveliest roses he has ever grown.

CREPE DE CHINE, H.T. (Delbard '74). Deep pink (dp), 20 petals.

Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Large loose blooms, very good substance, excellent color — vibrant, one of the best roses in my garden. Has improved over the years. Upright growth habit, dark green shiny foliage, disease-free, very hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CRICKET, Min. (Christensen '78). Brilliant orange (ob). Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 2 yrs. 22″, Cal.): Fat buds rich orange, lighter at base, blooms of perfect exhibition form, outstanding heavy substance in all weather. Brilliant color — seems you are in an orange grove. In large clusters of 8-10 on many stems and many singles — cover the bushes. Repeats all season, sweet fruity fragrance. Spreading compact bush, dark green leathery foliage, quite disease-resistant.

CUDDLES, Min. (Schwartz '78) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Deep rosy pink, 55-60 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 20″, Cal.): H.T. form, exhibition quality, very good substance, petals reflex to sharp point. Many clusters, 5-7 on a stem, very floriferous — a real beauty in all respects. Color improved in foggy regions by using acrylic plastic covers during foggy nights. Thick bushy plant, dark green foliage, disease-resistant. Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Ont.): 1¼″ petals reflex to exhibition form and really lovely, but dead flowers cling on. Vigorous bushy growth habit, small medium green foliage, no disease. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 10″, Sask.): Double flowers, 1.0-1.3″ across, in small clusters. Exhibition form, excellent substance, petals lightly held, reflex to points. Long lasting blooms, fairly continuous, slightly fragrant, color is rich coral pink sometimes approaching orange. Outstanding cut flower but not heavy bloomer as yet. Bushy plant with small dark green foliage, no disease.

CYNTHIA, H.T. (Cybelle in Europe). (Warriner '76) (Bob Hope x unnamed seedling). Cherry crimson (mr), 35-40 petals, Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½′, B.C.): Classic beauty when ¾ open, 6-7″ bloom, fully petalled, formally arranged, exhibition form, great substance. Blooms perfect for exhibition in box classes — suffers from weak neck. Long lasting, some perfume. Smaller blooms but brighter and more luminous in fall. Lovely in a snifter. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, mildew prone, hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26″, B.C.): Double, 4½″, bloom, high centered form, fair substance — nothing exceptional about it except its good non-fading color. Average bloom but slow to repeat. Upright compact bush, light green matt foliage, blackspots.

DAME OF SARK, Fl. (Harkness '76) ((Pink Parfait x Masquerade) x Tabler's Choice). Gold flushed scarlet (ob), 36 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2+', Cal.): Ruffled form, average substance, mostly singles, repeats average. Somewhat like Redgold but more red in early stages. Semi-tall growth habit, bronzy foliage, average for disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", B.C.): 4" diameter bloom, flattish cupped form, fair substance, very attractive color — holds well, little or no fading. Fair amount of bloom, average repeat. Upright bushy plant, medium green glossy foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36", B.C.): Colorful blooms, one to a stem but do not last. Good healthy foliage.

DEEP PURPLE, Fl. (Kordes '78) (Zorina & Siver Star). Rich pink/lavender (m), 30-45 petals. Elaine Cochran (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Long buds open slowly to lovely exhibition form, very good substance. Will give the lavender class a bonus because of color, form, clustering and violet perfume. Very impressed with it, beautiful inflorescence — fine tub rose for deck, or accent plant. Lasts well without fading. Upright branching plant, medium green, semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

DOLCE VITA, H.T. (Delbard '74). Coral pink (ab). John Ardoino (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Ont.): High centered exhibition type bloom — outstanding. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease, hardy. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36" Ont.): High centered bloom, good substance, good clear pink. Best in early summer and fall. Upright growing bush, medium green foliage, no disease. Mrs. John Kamp (2 pls. 5 yrs. 7', Man.): Beautiful rose, nice form, free blooming. Tall grower with dark green foliage, no disease. Larry Loughheed (1 pl. 1 yr. 4½', Ont.): Good form and substance, balls occasionally in wet weather, repeats average. Upright growth habit, medium green disease-free foliage. Wm. McMahon (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Very good form and good substance but not enough petals for a top show rose in warm regions. Lovely color but much balling. Upright growth habit, very fine resistance to blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DOLLY, Fl. (Poulsen '76) [(Nordia x Queen Elizabeth) x (Seedling x Mischief)]. Deep rose pink (dp), 20 petals. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 36", Ont.): Semi-double blooms in clusters, good substance, very floriferous, never out of bloom — one of the best floribundas. Upright bush, good foliage, no disease, hardy. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Decorative form, very good substance, not H.T.

type but takes it share of ribbons. Good cutting variety if cut in bud, fragrant. Wonderful clustering, good inflorescence — always in bloom. Most outstanding color in this class and never fades. Upright branching plant, dark green glossy foliage, disease resistant.

DONNA FAYE, Min. (Schwartz '75) (Ma Perkins x Baby Betsy McCall). Light pink (lp), 26-28 petals. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 15", Sask.): Very large blooms up to 2" across, attractive bud, bloom a bit cupped, opens too fast and fades quickly. Blooms singly and in small clusters but could be more floriferous — not one of my favorites. Color varies from light to dark pink. Upright grower, rather sparse dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

DORIS TYSTERMAN, H.T. (Wisbech Plant Co. Ltd. '75) (Peer Gynt x unnamed seedling). Tangerine orange, darker at edges (ob), 28 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Decorative type with loose form, good substance, light fragrance, exhibits well if cut tight. Better repeat and better quality blooms this year — will keep it until I can obtain Ambassador. Pure bright orange but fades in hot sun. Upright bushy branching growth habit, brownish bronze foliage which compliments color, no disease, J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): High centered exhibition form, substance O.K., super color — deeper Whisky Mac. Long stems, repeats average. Tallish plant, dark green foliage, mildews. E.B. Jubien (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Que.): 3½" semi-double bloom, loose form, good substance, excellent color — true tangerine orange. In a very prominent spot in my garden — must get some more. Bushy plant, good foliage, no disease, hardy. Mrs. John A. Moir (4 pls. 3 yrs. 20-24", Man.): Good size double bloom, beautifully shaped form, very good substance, repeats well. This rose attracts attention in the garden or in a vase. Keeps well, excellent for flower arrangers, very fragrant. Good shaped bush, appears disease-resistant. Hardiness O.K. — even in Manitoba. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½'. Cal.): Unusual bloom but not enough petals. Strong orange color but I would recommend Corso which is more dependable and very stable color and texture. Very slow grower, disease-resistant foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", B.C.): Double 4" diameter bloom, 44 petal count, high centered form, good substance, very colorful garden type rose. Very popular with the ladies. Repeats well with good amount of bloom but fades in hot sun. Upright growth habit, dark green gloss-foliage, no disease.

DOUBLE DELIGHT, H.T. (Swim '77) (Granada x Garden Party).

Creamy white/red edges (rb), 35-45 petals. Wm. Archibald (3 pls. 2 yrs. 30", Sask.): Large double 5-6" bloom, high centered in bud but cupped when open, excellent substance. One of the better roses to come along for some time, and one of the most beautiful here. Upright grower, quite abundant red foliage, no disease, wintered well. John Ardoino (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3'4", Ont.): Excellent high centered form, very good substance — just my delight. Erect growth habit, good disease-free foliage, hardy. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (Ont.): Two tone bloom, poor substance, hung its head all summer — has nothing to offer. Compact growth habit, good foliage, no disease, hardy. Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Bloom opens quickly, not exhibition form, medium substance, floriferous, fragrant. Everyone admires it in the garden. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 5 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Sometimes exhibition form but often split and confused centres, fair substance, very fragrant. Strong raspberry red color with creamy ivory reverse, ages badly in wet weather. Just keeping one for the brassy color and wonderful perfume. Sprawling growth habit, light green, thin glossy foliage, mildews if not sprayed every 15 days. J. Ghio (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Can be exhibition form, average substance, unique color. Repeats well but stems seem weak. Spreading growth habit, light green foliage, very mildew prone. R.J. Kopecky (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Neb.): Excellent substance, high centered exhibition form at times but many blooms are split or confused. Have a tree rose that had three flushes of bloom so far this season with 24-30 blooms each time. Have seen some wonderful specimens on show table but its true worth is in outstanding show in my garden. Fragrance is a plus. Spreading plant, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent. Larry Lougheed (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½-4', Ont.): Perfume is the most outstanding characteristic of this very beautiful rose — will add one more next year. Exhibition form, good substance, repeats well. Branching growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Bud pointed, 4½" diameter high centered form bloom of exquisite beauty but often double or confused centres. Good substance, average plant produced average amount of bloom, repeats well. Strong and very pleasant fragrance made up for deficiencies — will get more. Bushy plant, medium green leathery foliage, mildews. Joseph Mars (3 pls. 2 yrs. 30", N.Y.): Some blooms have beautiful red color, others insignificant. Urn shaped form, good substance, nice fragrance, very prolific and good repeater. Upright grower, glossy foliage, average for disease, hardy. Karen Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½-3', Alta.): Bloom tends to be a bit loose but it's that color

combination that wins everybody's heart — looks good enough to eat. Good growth, no disease, hardy. Mrs. Wm. McCann (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3′, Ont.): Double, decorative cupped form, needs higher centres, has very good substance. Color very appealing when opening, blotchy when it ages. Fine garden rose — big blooms, profuse, quick to repeat. Very vigorous upright growth habit, dark green healthy foliage, hardy here. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Cal.): Received poor bush — almost dead. Average size, good substance, but little growth and few flowers. Unusual but not beautiful — popularity amazes me. Slight mildew. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½′, Ont.): Exciting bloom — most beautiful rose I have in the garden. Very good form, excellent substance. Good growth habit with good disease-free foliage.

DREAMGLO, Min. (Williams '77) (Little Darling x Little Chief). Red and white/white reverse (rb), 50 petals. George Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Ont.): Very double, exhibition buds, good substance, very slow opening. Not too many blooms for first year but very promising. Bushy plant grew well, disease free.

DRESDEN DOLL, Min. (Moore '75). Light pink (lp), 15-25 petals. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 6″, Sask.): Large flowers, buds very mossy, cupped rather loose form, excellent substance. Delicate shell pink color, sweetly scented — delightful. Has an informal charm like that of wild roses — thorny too — attractive addition to garden. Not heavy bloomer so far. Low spreading plant, large dark green foliage, no disease. Anne Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 14″, B.C.): Exhibition plant, good in bud and open, good substance, in singles and clusters, a dainty bloomer all year. Compact growth habit, light green glossy foliage, no disease.

DUBLIN BAY, Cl. (McGredy '75) (Bantry Bay x Altissimo). Scarlet crimson (mr), 26 petals. Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5′, Ont.): My favorite red climber, recurrent, medium substance. Dark green disease-free foliage, hardy. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6′, Cal.): A super climber which seems to always be in bloom. Cupped form, great substance, blooms singly and in clusters, repeats well. Super color — potential to become a classic. Dark green foliage, some mildew. Anne Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5′, B.C.): Outstanding tidy climber, always in bloom, and blooms are an arranger's delight. 4″ diameter, loose form, excellent substance, long lasting, blooms in clusters and singly. Compact growth habit, dark green foliage, some mildew. J. Sutherland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6′, P.E.I.): 4″ semi-double, flat, H.T. shape

bloom, very good substance, in rather sparse clusters. Bush winters well. Growth is sturdy but few basal breaks and little branching, excellent foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 54", B.C.): Long lasting bright flowers, good in rain, always has a flower or two. Mildews. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DUFTSTAR, H.T. (Kordes '74) (Seedling x Papa Meilland). Dark red (dr), 24 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42", Sask.): 4-5" semi-double blooms, high centered form, good substance. Very nice dark red but too few petals. Repeat bloomer but not too many blooms at a time. Upright tall grower, very nice red foliage, no disease. Wintered here. Devastated by night prowlers — suspect raccoons.

DUSTY ROSE, Min. (Morey '74). Dusty rose (m). Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Ont.): Reddish purple — nicer than it sounds. Exhibition form, attractive. Spreading growth habit, dark green medium size foliage, blackspots. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. Sask.): Removed winter protection possibly too early (May 1). Plant was green but dried down to the ground and died. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 5-6", Alta.): Individual blooms have exhibition potential but poor plant and poor bloom production, questionable substance. Weak grower, mildews! mildews! mildews! (Last year for reporting this rose).

DUTCH GOLD, H.T. (Wisbech Plant Co. Ltd. '78) (Peer Gynt x Whisky Mac). Deep golden yellow (my). E.B. Jubien (3 pls. 1 yr. 4-7', Que.): Very large double bloom, loose form, good substance but not too many flowers. Look at the height — almost like a climber! Maybe I have a sport. Very tall growth habit, good foliage, no disease.

ELATION, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ELFIN CHARM, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ESTHER O'FARIM, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

EUROROSE, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

EVENING STAR, Fl. (Warriner '74) (White Masterpiece x Saratoga). Pure white/cream centre (w), 42 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36", Sask.): Very large for floribunda, very double, high centered form, excellent substance. One of the better whites to come along — usually loaded with blossoms. Spreading growth habit,

clean foliage but mildews. Wintered well. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4′, B.C.): Pointed buds open to fully double blooms borne mostly in trusses of 4-5, classic H.T. type form, excellent substance. Rain resistant, very floriferous — excellent garden rose. Much needed color break. Very bushy grower, dark green abundant foliage, no disease. U.B. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 3 yrs. 30″, B.C.): 5″ diameter double blooms and lots of them, high spiral centered form, good substance, repeats well. Produced very showy bed throughout season, and one of the first to bloom — good garden variety. Upright bushy growth habit, light green glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

EYE PAINT, Fl. (McGredy '74) [(Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison x (R. Macrophylla coryana x Tantau's Triumph)] x Picasso]. Scarlet with white eye (rb), 7 petals. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Single clusters, single form, good substance, showy colors — very eye catching and one of my favourites. Slow to repeat. Upright grower, good foliage, some blackspot. Hardy. Eileen Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Que.): Single blooms in clusters, flat form, good substance. Has eye appeal and can always be seen above other floribundas in same bed — a novelty worth keeping. Stands up well at show but watch carefully as petals still look fresh just before falling. Upright growth habit, healthy foliage, wintered with little loss of wood. Anne Rendle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, B.C.): Single bloom of excellent quality, flat form, good substance — very striking plant that never stops blooms. Petals fall clean. Upright plant, dark green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 3 yrs. 32″, B.C.): 2½″ diameter bloom, single, cupped thin flat form, good substance, very appealing color — a sight to see in mass planting. Keeps one very busy deadheading. Excellent in bloom production and repeating. Upright bushy plant, dark green glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FANTASIA, Fl. (Kordes '77). Scarlet/white (rb), 30 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 20″, B.C.): Double 2½″ bloom, high spiral centres, good substance, a pretty color combination but not too vigorous — will give it another year's evaluation. Fairly good repeater, average amount of bloom. Upright compact growth habit, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

FASHION FLAME, Min. (Moore '76). Coral orange (ob). George Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12″, Ont.): Blooms a little large and a little globular

for best exhibition, good substance, attractive. Bushy plant, disease-free but plant damaged over winter.

FIRE MAGIC (Feuerzauber), H.T. (Kordes '74). Bright orange red (ob). J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Medium size bloom, great color, high centered form, good substance. Very early and repeats often. Semi-tall bush, mid green foliage, mildews easily. Wm. McMahon (7 pls. 3 yrs. 4', Ky.): Well shaped bloom, high centered form, floribunda-like clustering is bad but fine garden show. Will decrease, hoping Futura will give better stems. Bushy plant, very disease resistant. Anne Rendle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): High centered loose blooms, good substance, much like Tropicana in size and color, some fragrance, but opens too quickly. An arranger's bloom for long lasting qualities when open. Compact bush, medium size foliage, no disease.

FIRST EDITION, Fl. (Delbard '76) (Zambra x seedling). Coral salmon (ob). J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Cal.): Excellent floribunda, high centered form, good substance, very nice "yummy" color, lots of bloom. Clusters can be gigantic. Compact growth habit, light green foliage, disease-resistant. Karen Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', Alta.): Bloom is lovely, good substance, H.T. type blooms in sprays. If I ever get a good plant I may be able to evaluate. Weak grower, pale green foliage, no disease, hardy. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Sloppy bloom with loose form, poor substance — very disappointing for an All-American winner. Fair grower, good disease-free foliage.

FLAMING BEAUTY, H.T. (Joseph Winchel '78) (First Prize x Piccadilly). Golden chrome yellow/deep pink edge (rb), 35 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Very impressed with this lovely new rose — high centers, excellent substance, good exhibition potential when half open, a little loose at times but petals drop cleanly. Colour will really sell it. Received Silver Trial Grounds Award Certificate at ARS Rose Centre. Repeats well, spicy fragrance. Upright bush, large dark green leathery foliage, no disease. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ky.): Excellent high centered form, firm substance, intense color — splendid show rose. A real esthetic event when it opens — you will love it. Not hurt by rain, sparse bloomer first year. Slow grower, disease-resistant.

FLORENTINA, H.T. (Kordes '73) (Liebeszauber x Brandenburg). Velvety dark red (dr). J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Cal.): Medium size bloom, high centered form, tremendous substance, very long stems

with lovely lustrous blooms but can blow fast. Repeats well. Very tall plant, dark green foliage, fairly disease-resistant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FOLKLORE, H.T. (Kordes '75). Coral orange/gold reverse (ob), 70 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 1 yr. 5½-6′, Cal.): Classy exhibition beauties, high centered form, very good substance, light fragrance — best rose Kordes has just now. Long strong stems, opens slowly and holds form — only fault is blooms spot in wet weather. Tall vigorous branching plant, large dark green matt foliage, no disease problems. Joseph Mars (N.Y.): I do not grow this variety but will buy on observation from friends and Pallek's Nursery. High centered exhibition form, excellent substance, abundant bloom. Tall plant, good foliage. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 6′, Ky.): Fabulous perfect classic show form, lasts and lasts, excellent substance. The first all-purpose rose I have seen in this decade. The good branching plus fabulous form, color and lasting quality of bloom combine in one of the greatest roses ever. Tall plant, dark green foliage, disease-resistant. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 6′, Cal.): Very pretty flower — soft salmon with ivory outside. Opening cupped bud lasts a long time when cut, good substance, very neat — I like it. Not as rampant as Freude but I shall keep it to 4 ft. level. Large plentiful foliage, very healthy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (14 pls. 2 yrs. 30″, B.C.): Double 5″ bloom, high centered form, good substance, good amount of bloom and repeats well. An exquisite rose — its delicate coloring and perfect bloom makes it everybody's favorite — flawless. Upright compact bush, lime green foliage with red edges. No disease. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 4′, Ont.): Exhibition type with excellent form and good substance but I am withholding personal comments until next year. Vigorous growth habit, very good disease-free foliage.

FRAGRANT HOUR, H.T. (McGredy '73) (Arthur Bell x (Spartan x Grand Gala)). Salmon (mp), 35 petals. Eileen Ouellette (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Que.): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Produced several clusters in late June but hasn't shown any bloom since and no new basal breaks. Will give it extra feeding next year and hope for better showing. Upright growth habit, good glossy foliage, no disease so far. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FREUDE (Dekorat), H.T. (Kordes '74) (Fragrant Could x Peer Gynt). Coral pink (mp). J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Medium size bloom, flattish form, weak substance, never opens right — not

satisfactory — discarding! Semi-tall plant, light green foliage, mildews. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 4 yrs. 40″, B.C.): Double 5″ blooms, high centered form, good substance, repeats well with loads of bloom, but only a garden variety. Great for armfuls of spicy scented colorful blooms. Name means Joy — well named! Upright grower, light green foliage with never a blemish. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 54″, B.C.): Exhibition shaped, medium size bloom, moderate production. Vigorous bushy growth habit, healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FRIENDSHIP, H.T. (Linquist '78) (Fragrant Cloud x Miss All-American Beauty) AARS '79. Deep coral pink (dp), 20 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): Large blooms, exhibition form, good substance, long stems — good for cutting. Repeats well. Tall grower, light green foliage, some mildew. Tony James (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, B.C.): Medium pink, slightly salmon-pink bloom, good form and substance, good fragrance and fairly free flowering. Upright, vigorous growth habit, medium green foliage, disease-free. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½′, B.C.): Bud ovoid, opens to loose bloom, cupped form, very good substance, extremely fragrant, very attractive color. Borne in small clusters and in bloom all summer. Hope for better growth next year. Large dark green foliage, disease-resistant. Joseph Mars (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36″, N.Y.): Big blooms, once in a while exhibition, soft substance — just another pink rose. Not too prolific this year. Tall growth habit, abundant foliage, average for disease, hardy. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. Alta.): High centered exhibition form, slow opening. Reminds me in some ways of Miss All-American Beauty. Vigorous bush, dark green foliage, no disease. Mrs. Wm. McCann (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Ont.): Very disappointed in colour and form of this AARS winner — opens flat and fast. Good substance, long stemmed blooms. Am counting on better growth in 2nd year — much better roses in this color class. Tall vigorous growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Cal.): Another deep pink, now a very light pink, and only 6 blooms all season. Classical form, full bloom, poor substance and does not last. Upright grower, dull, below average foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 33″, B.C.): Double 4½″ bloom, 40 petals, high centered but loose form, good substance Nice garden variety — always a rose or two to be seen. Much like Portrait. Strong upright growth habit, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

FUTURA, H.T. (Warriner '75) (Unnamed seedling and unnamed seedling). Salmon orange (or). E.B. Jubien (3 pls. 5 yrs. 36", Que.): 3½-4" double bloom, high pointed form, good substance, repeats well. Has stiff stems — good for cutting. Medium growth habit, good foliage, no disease, hardy.

GABRIELLA, Fl. (Kordes '77) Red (mr), 30 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Double 3" bloom, cupped form, fair substance, average amount of bloom and repeats fairly well. Rose has size of a floribunda but blooms one to a stem like H.T. We are not very impressed for first year. Upright bushy growth habit, dark green matt foliage, slight mildew.

GALLIVARDA, H.T. (Kordes '78). Orange and yellow (ob). Joseph Mars (N.Y.): Do not grow this rose but observed at Pallek's Nursery. In July was not impressed but in September it truly was an eye-catcher on account of color, excellent form and size of bloom — 6".

GEMSTONE, H.T. (J & B Roses '78) (Helen Traubel x Swarthmore). Medium pink (mp). Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ky.): Classic shape, high centered, good substance but few petals. Later in spring and more so in fall, blooms gain size and become a surprising exhibition weapon, the form being ideal. Perhaps an improvement on Century Two. Average grower, disease-resistant foliage.

GODFREY WYNN, H.T. (No information on hybridizer or parentage — can you help?). Deep mauve (m). E.B. Jubien (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", Que.): 4" double bloom, high centered form, excellent substance, repeats well. This is a rose that came to me in a collection and I like it much better than Blue Moon. Low growth habit, good foliage, no disease, hardy.

GINA, Fl. (Kordes '77). Orange-scarlet (or), 28 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", B.C.): Double 2½" bloom, high centered form, good substance, sparse bloomer and slow to repeat. Needs more vigor too — hopeful of a better second year. Upright bush, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

GINGERSNAP (Prince Apricot), Fl. (Delbard-Chabert '77). Orange apricot (ob), 25 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2½-3', Cal.): Brilliant apricot orange shaded with burnt orange which deepens at petal edges as bloom ages, retains color until petals drop — people stopper! Form is different — centres stand up stiff. They are good for arrangements. Opens flat to garden type decorative form. Heavy

petals of outstanding substance, slight spicy fragrance, good clustering and good repeat bloomer. Upright spreading growth habit, medium size medium green foliage, disease-resistant. Judy Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Pure orange color is fascinating and petals have lovely texture but my plant has had very few blooms — perhaps too much shade. No disease.

GISSELFELD, H.T. (Poulsen ' 75) [(Super Star x Champs Elysees) xFurore)]. Dark red (dr). J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3-4′, Cal.): Medium to large size bloom, urn shape, great substance, few petals, repeats well. Great color but this rose is not for showing — excellent garden variety. Tall growth habit, dark green foliage, disease-resistant.

GLENFIDDICH, Fl. (Cocker '76) [Seedling x (Sabine x Circus)]. Golden Amber (dy), 60 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4′, Cal.): H.T. type buds open loose, good substance, non-fading color in warm weather, large clusters. Must be cut tight to exhibit — try using ice cubes plus Floralife, 1 tsp. per quart of water. Fragrant, I like it. Upright bushy habit, bronze-green foliage, must be sprayed for blackspot early in spring. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Cal.): Blooms often come single, cupped form, average substance. Having a hard time establishing it. Bronze foliage, some mildew. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 4′, Neb.): Smallish bloom with H.T. form, very good substance, opens slowly but needs more blooms per truss — then it could be a real winner. Upright tall growth habit, dark green sparse foliage, some blackspot. Eileen Ouellette (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½′, Que.): Small flat flowers resemble one of the parent plants — Circus. Good substance. Have coaxed it but it is just too stubborn to send out more blooms. Upright growth habit, plentiful foliage, some blackspot, wintered well. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, B.C.): Double 3½″ bloom, high centered form, good substance, repeats well with a good amount of blooms. Good colorful garden variety — seems to improve with age like its namesake. Upright strong grower, dark green glossy red-veined foliage, no disease.

GLORIGLO, Min. (Williams '76). Orange/white reverse (ob), 40-50 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 8″, Ont.): 1″ bloom, good form but did poorly — will move and should be able to judge better next year. Spreading plant, good foliage but mildews. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, B.C.): Gobular bud, opens to full petalled cupped bloom, 1¾″ across. When bloom first opens its bright color is very attractive but petals hang on forever and age slowly to muddy brown. Too few

blooms throughout the season. Sprawly growth habit, medium green matt foliage, mildews. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 10″, Cal.): Bloom so far is small, flat and not attractive — may give it away. Average foliage. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 9″, Sask.): Double bloom, buds rather square in shape, slow to come into bloom but consistent thereafter. Open bloom has cupped form, good substance, very appealing color, sweet fragrance but would like to see more flowers. Spreading growth habit, sparse dark green foliage, no disease.

GOLDEN ANGEL, Min. (Moore '75) (Golden Glow x unnamed seedling). Deep yellow (dy), 60-70 petals. Anne Graber (2 pls. 3 & 4 yrs. 12″, Ont.): Very full 2″ bloom, H.T. exhibition form, borne mostly as singles, not a lot of bloom but every one worth waiting for — the best yellow. Upright plant, dark green dull foliage, no disease, hardy. Anne Leskiw (1pl. 1 yr., Sask.): Entire foliage green when winter protection removed May 1st. Slowly dried to ground level and died. Probably removed winter protection too soon but will not re-order. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1 yr. 10″, B.C.): Round bud opens to flat, star-shaped bloom, 2¼″ diameter, with quilled petals — similar to Baby Gold Star. Excellent substance, bloom stays long on bush but fades from deep yellow in the bud to creamy white when mature. Too large for a miniature rose. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5-6″, Alta.): Very large bloom for a miniature, not exhibition, cupped form, good substance but just an average yellow — I have much better ones. Repeat is slow and singles only. Vigorous growth habit, large dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLDMOSS, Fl. Moss (Moore '72). Light to medium yellow (my). Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, Sask.): Double to semi-double bloom, nicely mossed, 2½-3″ across, form approaches exhibition, good substance, fragrant. Attractive garden variety — very pleasing. Upright growth habit, very thorny, dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLD PIN, Min. (Mattock '74). Deep golden yellow (my). C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs., B.C.): Flowers do not last — will go out when space needed. Healthy.

GRACE KIMMINS, Fl. (Godbee '78) (Dainty Maid x Red Dandy). Currant red (mr), 20 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, B.C.): Double 2½″ bloom, cuppish form, good substance, gives fair

amount of bloom and repeats well. Showy little rose but not over vigorous — there are so many better ones in this colour class. Upright but compact growth habit, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

GRAND MOGUL, H.T. (Delbard '74). Ivory. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Loose and delicate bloom opens flat. Good substance and profuse bloomer but not an exhibition rose — fabulous for bedding. Tremendous growth in early June but blind shoots in dry weather. Good foliage, disease-free. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GREAT NEWS, Fl. (E.B. LeGrice '73) (Rose Gaujard x City of Hereford). Rich purple plum/silver reverse (rb), 33 petals. George Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 16", Ont.): Produced several fairly well formed H.T. type blooms in June. Very unusual color — so unusual it should be listed. Very weak growth but all plants on this order are weak. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GREEN DIAMOND, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GREY DAWN, H.T. (LeGrice '75) (Brownie x News). Gray/reverse pink & gold. 40-50 petals. George Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 28", Ont.): Very attractive pastel floribunda — sprays of H.T. form floribunda blooms, semi-double when open. Bushy growth habit.

GYPSY JEWEL, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Darling x Little Buckaroo). Deep rose pink (dp), 50 petals. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 9", Sask.): Large flowers, double, exhibition form, excellent substance. Borne singly or in small clusters but rarely in bloom. Survived -35° C without protection other than snow but not very vigorous — one of my worse performers. Large dark green foliage, spreading growth habit, no disease.

HAPPYTIME, Cl. Min. (Moore '74) [(R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x (Golden Glow x Zee)]. Yellow/overlaid red (rb), 30-40 petals. Anne Graber (2 pls. 3 & 4 yrs., Ont.): 1½" blooms, in spring only — dubious about keeping it. Long arching canes with medium green semi-glossy foliage, healthy, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HARRY EDLAND, Fl. (Harkness '77) [(Lilac Charm x Sterling Silver) x (Blue Moon x (Sterling Silver x Africa Star)]. Lilac pink (m), 35 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", B.C.): Double 3" diameter bloom, high centered form, good substance. Very

slow to repeat, with only a few blooms. With the small amount of bloom and being a long time between flushes, it's hard to pass comment — perhaps next year. Upright growth habit, dark green glossy foliage, no disease.

HOCUS—POCUS, Gr. (Armstrong '74) (Fandango x Simon Bolivar). Orange red (or). U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Double, 4" diameter bloom, high centered form, fair substance — another also ran type, nothing spectacular. Inclined to be a loose petalled, floppy. Fair amount of blooms, slow to repeat. Upright grower, medium green matt foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HONEYCOMB, Min. (Moore '74) [(R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x Debbie]. Honey to near white (w), 25-35 petals. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 3 yrs. 9½", Sask.): 1¾" double bloom, exhibition type, excellent substance. Had 5 blooms, more in bud. One of the roses that didn't dry out completely when uncovered in spring. Blooms are color and texture of gardenias with centres of pale yellow, weak fragrance — recommended. Upright growth habit, abundant pale green foliage, no disease, hardy with winter protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HONEST ABE, Min. moss (J. Christenson '76). Velvety crimson (dr), 35-40 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 18-20", Cal.): Blackish globular fat buds, open bloom is rich velvety crimson with blackish tinge on edges, mossy. Exhibition form, petals scroll on edges — a real beauty when half open. Excellent substance, many show quality clusters, very good repeat, never out of bloom. Lasts long as cut flower and on plant. Compact bushy plant, leathery dark green foliage, no disease so far.

HONOR, H.T. (Warriner '79) AARS '80 (Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). White (w), 18-25 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4½-5', Cal.): Crystal white buds, blooms without shadings. Large, classic H.T. exhibition form, pretty good substance, borne on very long stems with 3-4 blooms and many single stem blooms. Slight fragrance. One of the better whites but not as resistant to wet as Pascali. Vigorous upright growth habit, leathery grey-green foliage, disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Develops a pencil-thin pink edge here, exhibition form, good substance, long stems. Should be quite a show rose. Tall grower, light green foliage, some mildew.

HOPSCOTCH, Min. (J. Christenson '79) (Gingersnap x Magic Carrousel). Bright yellow/apricot shading (my), 25-32 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 20″, Cal.): Sunny yellow without fading, even in wet weather. Slender buds, loose decorative form when open, pretty good substance, drops petals cleanly. Very floriferous little rose, produces both nice sprays and many single stems. Slight spicy fragrance. Compact bushy plant, medium green dull foliage, little mildew.

HULA GIRL, Min. (Williams '76) (Miss Hillcrest x Mabel Dot). Soft orange red (ob), 40-45 petals. Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 5 yrs. 20″, Cal.): Clear orange color deepens as blooms mature. Exhibition form when half open but centre becomes quartered when ¾ open. Excellent substance, in good sprays about five to a cluster. One of the best and longest lasting of the miniatures. Orange blossom fragrance. I like it best on 18″ tree — compact bush habit makes it a beautiful patio variety. Dark green matt foliage, disease-resistant. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1 yr. 8-10″, B.C.): Long pointed bud, exhibition when ½ open but opens flat. Small 1½″ bloom, excellent substance, holds well on bush and cut. Not a bushy grower but I like colour well enough to give it a second try in new location. Some vegetative centres. Upright strong grower, dark green foliage, no disease. George Magee (2 pls. 2 & 3 yrs. 20″, Ont.): One of the best in the garden and on show bench — buds usually exhibition, good substance, free blooming and fine colour. Upright growth habit, disease-free, hardy. Karen Mychaluk (2 pls. 1 & 2 yrs. 4-5″, Alta.): Luscious color, can be exhibition form, mostly individual blooms, repeat is slow. Foliage is nothing exceptional, hardiness is questionable. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12″, Sask.): Flowers up to 1.7″, somewhat cupped, good substance, borne singly and only intermittently — not very floriferous. Faded flower unappealing but I still love this variety. Lacks vigor. Dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

HUMDINGER, Min. (Schwartz '77). Coral pink & orange (or). Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr., Alta.): Color is very vibrant. Can be exhibition, both in sprays and individual blooms. Tall grower, vigorous mini, some mildew. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr., B.C.): Lovely little blooms, singly and in small sprays. Good foliage.

ILONA, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

I.O.D.E., Fl. (John Schloen, Canada '73). Orange red (dr). T.W.

Brennand (3 pls. 2-4 yrs. 15-18″, Ont.): Semi-double bloom, cupped form, excellent substance, good repeater. Lasts well as a cut flower — petals dry up on stems and do not drop. Lost one bush 2nd year — weak bush when shipped. Other two bushes have excellent blooms each year. Upright growth habit, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ISIS, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

IVORY TOWER, H.T. (Kordes '77) (Colour Wonder x King's Ransom). Delicate cream (w), 30-40 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5-6′, Cal.): Large high centered exhibition beauties, beautiful form, very good substance — one of the better white varieties introduced. Buds are nude-pink. Borne several to a stem, sometimes one to a stem, very floriferous, very fragrant. Tall husky and branching growth habit, medium green foliage with thin red margin, very resistant to disease.

JANICE TELLIAN, Min. (Moore '78) (Fairy Moss x Fire Princess). Light pink (lp), 40 petals. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 10″, Sask.): Pink bloom is darker pink in centre. Very double, 1½″ diameter, sparse bloomer. Attractive blooms — a dipped point on tip of outer petals is most appealing, but does not hold form too well. I would still recommend it. Exhibition form, excellent substance, very fresh fragrance. Spreading upright growth habit, deep green, abundant tiny leaves, no disease.

JANINA, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JEAN THOMPSON HARRIS, Fl. (Cocker '76) [(Heidelberg x Fragrant Cloud) x (Heidelberg x King Cup)]. Light coral/shaded orange (ob). U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24″, B.C.): Double 3″ diameter bloom, cuppish form, good substance, but not outstanding 1st year — doubt if it will be another 'City of Leeds'. Few blooms and slow to repeat. Upright bushy grower, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Gr. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JOLLY GOOD, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KAPAI, Fl. (McGredy '78). Vermilion red (or). A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 18″, Ont.): Very good form, good substance — a little beauty, but

would like more bloom. Bushy growth habit, good foliage, disease-free.

KARMA, H.T. (McGredy '76) (John Waterer x Kalahari). Cherry red (mr), 28 petals. Wm. McMahon (3 pls. 3 yrs. 5', Ky.): Smallish bloom, high centered classic form, good substance. I will not discard any of my three bushes because every now and then a blooms comes that is a celestial encounter. Tall grower. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 28", B.C.): Double, 4" diameter bloom, cuppish loose form, poor substance, slow to open. Fair amount of blooms but slow to repeat — its first year's performance did not impress anyone — just an 'also ran' type rose. Upright strong growth habit, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

KATHERINE LOCKER, Fl. (Swim & Christenson '79) (Zorina x Golden Wave). Chrome yellow (my), 30 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Cal.): Beautiful tapered bud opens slowly to urn-shaped exhibition rose, very good substance. Color has been very stable, large clusters of 5-6 blooms, petals are slightly wavy — looks like a winner. Blooms are long lasting, strong spicy perfume. Short rounded compact habit with medium size medium green foliage. Blackspots in early spring — can be controlled with spraying.

KATHLEEN O'ROURKE, H.T. (Dickson '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Red Planet). Vermilion pink (or), 30 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½-4', Cal.): Orange-red colour a little on brick shade at times but holds well even in wet weather. Large exhibition blooms with stiff petals of very good substance, blooms hold form without blowing too fast, mostly one to a stem. Better than Margaret Trudeau but lower petal count. Wide petals make it look as if it has high petal count. Repeats. Strong vigorous plants, dark green, heavy, leathery and matt foliage, disease-resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Cal.): High centered form, great substance, a nice rose that performs well — can show. Repeats well, nicely clothed stems but blows fast. Semi-spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, some mildew. Joseph Mars (N.Y.): Do not grow this one but will buy it after observing at Pallek's Nursery. Beautiful rose, gorgeous color, exhibition form, excellent substance, prolific. Tall growth habit. A. West (1 pls. 1 yr. med. tall, Ont.): Rather small bloom, loose form, good substance — a little disappointing. Sprawling growth habit, good foliage, disease-free.

KATHY ROBINSON, Min. (Williams '74) (Little Darling x Over the Rainbow). Pink/creamy reverse (pb), 20-32 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 2yrs. 20", Ont.): 1½" bloom, pretty. Upright growth habit, large medium green dull foliage, mildews. Hardy. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (3 pls. 1 yr. 16", B.C.): Very attractive deep pink bi-colour. High pointed bud, classic exhibition form, best for show table when 1/3 open. Excellent substance, free blooming, repeats well, comes mostly in sprays of 3. Beautiful miniature — I like it very much but wish its growth would be not so rangy. Rather large, medium green glossy foliage, no disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. Alta.): Large for a mini. Perfect exhibition form, no sprays — individual blooms only. One of my favourites. Neat compact bush, large green foliage, no disease. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6", Sask.): Long attractive bud, flowers singly or in clusters, exhibition form, excellent substance. Severe winter injury weakened this one badly and performance has been very poor — only a few flowers. Individual blossoms are very attractive. Slightly fragrant, few thorns. Upright grower, large foliage, no disease. Killed to ground even with protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KEPA, Fl. (McGredy '77). Orange and white, 22 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Double 3" bloom, cuppish form, good substance, good amount of bloom and repeats well — we intend to mass plant this rose, one of the nicest new orange additions, first rose to bloom this season. Upright bushy growth habit, medium green glossy foliage, no disease. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 15", Ont.): Very good substance — a little beauty but a sparse bloomer. Small plant, good foliage, disease-free.

LADY ILLIFE, H.T. (Gandy '76). Tyrian rose. J. Ghio (1pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): High centered form, average substance, double but smallish. Different color — you like it or you don't. Repeats average. Spreading growth habit, light green foliage, mildews.

LAKELAND, H.T. (Fryers '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Queen Elizabeth). Soft shell pink (lp), 35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): This could be quite an exhibition rose once established — average substance, many petals, long stems, repeats well. Tallish grower, light green foliage, mildews. Anne Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): high centered exhibition form, fair substance, but not a repeater of blooms and not vigorous enough in the stems for a good performer. Upright growth habit, light green foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2

yrs. 54″, B.C.): Split centres in June, better shape in August. Good in rain, healthy. Will persevere.

LA PASSIONATA (Betsy Ross in U.S.), H.T. (Delbard '74) [(Gloire de Roma x La Vaudoise) x Divine]. Dark red (dr). Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Very full and heavy bloom but heavy bloom needs support. Enjoyed the heat this year, fragrant, good substance and form. Sprawling grower, dark green foliage, disease free. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LAVENDER JEWEL, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Chief x Angel Face). Pink-lavender (m), 30-40 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 2 trees, 2 yrs. 14″, Cal.): Best lavender mini introduced to date. 1″ diameter, exhibition form with pointed centres, excellent substance, in large clusters of 12-14 and many single stemmed blooms. Large sprays hold blooms erect, dropping spent blooms and holding color to end. Fruity-spicy perfume, blooms all season — a winner. I like it on 12″ trees — very compact. Beautiful glossy dark green foliage, no disease. Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 8″, Ont.): Big improvement over Lavender Lace — lots of bloom in clusters, perfect form. Spreading plant, dark green medium size foliage, some mildew. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 14″, Alta.): Big blooms and foliage, dead-heads a lot. Cut it fast for exhibition — it will blow out overnight. Very rampant grower, some disease noted.

LEMON DELIGHT, Min. moss. (Moore '77). Primrose yellow (my) 15 petals. Anne Leskiw (3 pls. 1 yr. 14″, Sask.): 2″-2½″ blooms, loose exhibition form, excellent substance, luscious lemony fragrance. Blooms last up to a week. Stamens are very showy when mature — deserves to be in separate class for show. Different and highly recommended — my pet. Blooms all summer with 4-7 blooms at a time, color fades to attractive pale yellow. Spreading upright growth habit, abundant rich medium green shiny foliage, no disease. Brian Porter (2 pls. 1 yr. 13″, Sask.): Flowers semi-double, 1.75-2″ across, informal cupped form, excellent substance, attractive buds. Blooms in clusters, fairly free blooming, buds and calyx very mossy, lemon scented. An absolute delight — excellent garden variety but not good for showing. Bushy spreading plant, quite thorny, dark green foliage with no disease.

LEMON SHERBET, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LITTLE LINDA, Min. (Schwartz '76). Light lemon yellow (my) 17 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", Ont.): Pretty rose — lots of bloom, in singles and clusters. Upright plant, small medium green foliage. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Neb.): Blooms literally cover the bush at times, very good form, very good substance, constantly in bloom — keeps me hopping cutting off spent blooms. Bought this because my daughter-in-law is named Linda — both the bush and lady are winners. Used it in a miniature arrangement this spring — won best in show. Good all round rose. Bushy growth habit, no disease so far, winter hardy with minimal cover. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr., Sask.): All foliage was green when winter protection was removed on May 1st. Slowly dried to ground level and died. Probably winter protection removed too early — may re-order. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 3", Alta.): Tiny little yellow, individual, exhibition type blooms — no sprays. Good substance, slow to repeat. Nice little plant but wish it was more vigorous — maybe it will improve with age. Neat compact grower, tiny pale green leaves, no disease. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12", Sask.): Double, 1.4" blooms, exhibition form, good substance, borne in large clusters, fairly continuous. Needs constant attention to remove faded blossoms, otherwise gets very untidy. Very reliable performer. Very bushy spreading growth habit, tiny, dark green leaves, no disease, hardly with protection.

LITTLE SIR ECHO, Min. (Schwartz '77) (Ma Perkins x Baby Betsy McCall). Pink/darker reverse (pb), 40-45 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Ont.): 1½" blooms, H.T. form, good substance, long stems, borne singly — one of the nicest light pinks. Upright grower, medium size medium green foliage, no disease. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 14+", Alta.): 1"-2" bloom, double, exhibition type, excellent substance, stems sometimes almost 2" long. Color is velvety rose pink, sometimes odd petal is paler pink, tantalizing fragrance, holds form well and long lasting as cut flower and on bush. Highly recommended. Repeats well but sparse bloom and foliage, no disease. George Magee (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 18", Ont.): Double, exhibition type buds, unusual form, good substance, not too big and plenty of bloom. Charming in garden or as a cut flower. Upright growth habit, disease-free, hardy. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr., Alta.): Smallish type, balled blooms, bloomed individually — a big disappointment. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 13", Sask.): Flowers 1.5-1.7", exhibition form, fair substance, pleasing color and outstanding fragrance. Bloomed very infrequently — growing near a tree and probably suffering for this reason. I will

move it and see if it will improve — worth keeping for fragrance alone. Sparse foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

LITTLEST ANGEL, Min. (Schwartz '76). Medium yellow (my), 25-30 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6″, Ont.): Just lovely — a real micro-mini, all in proportion. Compact very bushy plant, tiny dark green leaves, and covered with blooms. No disease. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4″, Sask.): Double bloom with numerous petals, high centered form, excellent substance, 1″ diameter. Took time to grow and produce flowers — last August it was showing off. Largest length of leaf 5/8″. Suitable in a tiny spot, I like it. Compact growth habit, a bit of chlorosis, otherwise healthy green foliage. No disease. Kept indoors during winter in abalone shell.

LOUISIANA, H.T. (Weeks '74) (Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). Creamy white (w), 35-40 petals. George Magee (1 pl. 4 yrs. 48″, Ont.): Fine exhibition white with very long stems, exhibition imbricated form, moderate bloomer. Hard for me to winter but one of the best whites. Upright grower, no disease. Joseph Mars (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2′, N.Y.): Beautiful form, good substance but my bush is very poor — got a weak plant. Very sparse bloom — got 2 gorgeous blooms. Have seen 5 ft. bushes and exhibition beauties at shows. Upright grower, good foliage, average for disease. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 18″, Ont.): Sparse bloom, poor form and very poor substance — very disappointing. If it does not perform next year will discard. Poor growth habit, average foliage, disease-free. C.D. Yeomans (30″, B.C.): A sparse bloomer — may be good in Louisiana, not here. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LOVE, Gr. (Warriner '79) (Unnamed variety x Redgold). Bright scarlet/white reverse (rb), 35 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½-4′, Cal.): Tapered buds and medium size blooms with pointed center — looks very nice as petals scroll and point. Semi-exhibition H.T. form, good substance, non-fading color, floriferous, and always blooms on the plants. In clusters and singly, sweet spicy perfume, one of the best grandifloras and one of the most productive varieties in my garden. Upright bushy plant, medium dark green foliage, very disease-resistant.

LUDWIGSHAFEN AM RHEIN, Fl. (Kordes '75) (Seedling x Pink Puff). Carmine rose (dp), 45 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 3 yrs. 44″, B.C.): Double 3″ diameter bloom, high centered form, good substance, repeats well with huge amounts of bloom. Gives a

very colorful show through the season — unaffected by our temperamental climate. Upright strong grower, dark green matt foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MARGARET MERRIL, Fl. (Harkness '78) [(Rudolph Timm x Dedication) x Pascali]. Pearly blush/opens white, 28 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½-3', Cal.): Like a smaller Pascali, medium size exhibition H.T. type blooms, super substance, holds its high centered form quite long, good sturdy bloomer in both clusters and singles. Will surely win single stem Floribunda class. Excellent repeater, very strong perfume. Upright bushy grower with many basal canes, medium green foliage, no disease. Will order two 24" trees. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", B.C.): Bushy plant, beautiful foliage, has done well for first year but flowers blemish easily.

MARGARET TRUDEAU (Sweepstakes), H.T. (McGredy '75) (Prima Ballerina x Ginger Rogers). Vermilion (or). Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Large double bloom with very good substance. Hardy. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5½-6', Cal.): Large high centered exhibition and garden blooms, good substance. Produce many good roses in hot weather, too many split centres in cool weather. Comes 3-4 in clusters, hard to keep disbudded. Too vigorous plants produce very thick canes — almost impossible to keep stems clean of vegetative growth before blooms show. Better orange red roses — will discard. Larry Loughheed (1 pl. 1 yr. ', Ont.): Excellent form and substance, average to repeat. Tall upright growth habit, dark green foliage, some spider mites. George Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 50", Ont.): Exhibition bloom — best blooms for me in June that I have seen. Have to re-evaluate on strength of June bloom — brighter and better formed than ever before. Upright somewhat spreading growth habit, disease free, hardy. Joseph Mars (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', N.Y.): Decorative form, substance holds up, average bloom. Tall grower, average foliage and average disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", B.C.): Double 4½" bloom, good amount of bloom and repeats fairly well. High centered form, poor substance, colour is good and unfading, however petals are quite loose and it loses shape too fast. Upright grower, medium green matt foliage, blackspots.

MARMALADE, H.T. (Swim/Ellis '76) (Arlene Francis x Bewitched). Bright orange/yellow (ob), 25 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5-6', Cal.): Decorative form, can be quite striking when ¼ open but blooms open rather fast, one to a stem. Good garden color, fruity

fragrance but there are better varieties in this class. Will discard this year. Tall grower, light green leathery foliage, blackspots. Judy Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Informal form, weak substance, large petals but not many of them — almost a semi-double. I am discarding — garden too small to waste it on this. Upright growth habit, sparse foliage.

MARY SUMNER, Fl. (McGredy '75). Copper vermilion (or), 15 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", B.C.): Semi-double 2½" diameter, flattish form, fair substance, sparse blooms and slow to repeat. Bright color, small bloom, petals have a split giving it a pom-pom appearance. Will try another year. Low compact bush, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

MATANGI, Fl. (McGredy '74) [(Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison x (Coryana x Tantau's Triumph)) x Picasso]. Orange vermilion/silver base & reverse (rb), 23 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Semi-double bloom, good substance, always in bloom — a fine garden subject. Tall growth habit, mid green foliage, no disease. Judy Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7', Cal.): Almost single bloom, thin substance, opens flat — nice variety but not exciting, and not for picking. Useful where a tall plant is needed but would not increase this variety. Upright grower, plentiful foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MATTGOD, H.T. (McGredy '79). Red cerise. Joseph Mars (N.Y.): Do not grow it but will buy after observing at Pallek's Nursery. Immense bloom, very prolific — like Toro or Big Ben. Exhibition form, excellent substance, tall hardy bush.

MAX COLWELL, Min. (Moore '75) (Unnamed red Fl. seedling x Little Darling x unnamed miniature seedling). Currant red/white (or), 20 petals. Anne Graber (4 pls. 3 & 4 yrs. 14", Ont.) 1½" bloom, not exhibition, opens flat. Plenty of bloom in clusters, bright spot in garden — good bedding plant. Upright grower, medium green dull foliage, blackspots. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 18", Sask.): Double flowers in clusters, somewhat cupped form, excellent substance — a very reliable variety, good for garden use. Upright growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MERCEDES, Fl. (Kordes '75). Orange red (or). Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Very double form but not enough blooms — hope for

better things next year. Excellent substance. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Splendid exhibition form, heavy substance — a lovely rose that is unsurpassed as a cut flower. Mostly singles and lasts two weeks if cut. Tall grower, leathery foliage, some mildew.

MIAMI HOLIDAY, Min. (Williams '76). Dark red/yellow reverse (rb). Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 16", Sask.): Flowers 1.6", opening extremely fast to flat form with a pinwheel arrangement of petals, outer petals tipped black. Good substance, fairly continuous blo m but not one of my favourites. Much improved over last year — fair show in my garden. Bushy vigorous growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

MISTY, H.T. (Armstrong '76) (Mount Shasta x Matterhorn). Creamy white (w), 60 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", Sask.): Mid size double to very double bloom, centered form, good substance, loads of blooms practically covering plant. This is a good white. Spreading growth habit, light green foliage, no disease, very hardy here. Eileen Ouellette (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Que.): Large bloom, urn shaped buds, fair substance, fragrant, but doesn't like this climate — big ugly bunch of balled brownish streaked blooms all season. Prefer Pascali for its smaller, clean, perfectly formed blooms. Upright growth habit, light green foliage, some mildew, hardy.

MY VALENTINE, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Chief x Little Curt). Rich red (dr), 60 petals. Anne Graber (5 pls. 3 & 4 yrs. 16", Ont.): 1" blooms, no centre — like a mum. Lots of bloom in clusters but burns in sun. Upright vigorous grower, glossy dark green medium size foliage, blackspots. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 2 yrs. Sask.): All foliage was green when winter protection was removed on May 1 but it slowly dried to ground level and died. Probably winter protection removed too soon — may reorder. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (3 pls. 5 yrs. 10-12", B.C.): What a bloomer! Have grown it in the East as well as on the West Coast — still like it very much — one of the better red miniatures. Only ½" diameter but many of them are good — sprays excellent for exhibition. Cupped to button-like form, very good substance. Compact grower, small dark green foliage, no disease. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 16", Sask.): Very double bloom, in large clusters, floribunda-type form, excellent substance. Somewhat sporadic bloomer this year compared to continuous bloom last year. Would like it better if flowers were more brilliant. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection. Anne Rendle

(3 pls. 3 yrs. 14″, B.C.): Full double 1″ flowers, exhibition form, good substance, borne in clusters — the finest red miniature of the past 10 years. Bushy growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr., B.C.): Vigorous plant, healthy, good bloomer in sprays but flowers fade quickly.

NANA MOUSKOURI, Fl. (Dickson '75) (Red Gold x Iced Ginger). White, slight blush to buds (w), 30 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Cal.): Super white floribunda — the best we have. Will be a terror in shows. High centered form, good substance, in clusters and single blooms, repeats well. Tall for a floribunda, light green foliage, some mildew.

NANTUCKET, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

NEWFACE, H.T. (Inter Plant '77). Deep rosy pink/white eye, 6 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 14″, B.C.): Single bloom, flat form, good substance, extremely attractive colour. Like the other new ground covers would be very appealing in mass planting. Good show of blooms, repeating well, some fragrance. Sprawling grower, dark green glossy foliage, no disease.

NIGHT TIME, H.T. (Weeks '75). Dark blackish red (dr). J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2′, Cal.): Good for a blackish-red rose, great for smelling. Often clusters, urn shaped, opens flat, weak substance. Spreading plant, dark green foliage, mildews. Joseph Mars (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1′, N.Y.): 1 good bloom only and does not repeat for me. Have poor plant — will probably not survive. Have seen some good ones elsewhere.

NITOUCHE, Fl. (Poulsen '75) (Seedling x Whisky Mac). Light salmon pink (mp), 30 petals. T.W. Brennand (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3-3½′, Ont.): High centered form at show stage, flat at maturity. Good substance, remarkable number of blooms — best producing rose I have ever had. 3 lots of blooms each year — had 32 on first bloom of '79. Tight long lasting flower holds until next round is in bud — a great rose. Upright grower, good to excellent foliage, no disease, winters well so far. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs. 6-7′, Cal.): Beautiful color and non-fading. Frilly petals open slowly, bloom looks flat until half open, then pointed center shows. Outstanding substance, blooms last a week on plant, or cut — ideal for flower arrangers. Registered as floribunda — more like grandiflora. Husky plant and lovely glossy semi-holly shaped foliage are pluses. Disease-resistant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

OLD MASTER, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

OPE POETSCHKE, H.T. (Dickson '76). Red. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", B.C.): Double bloom, 4½" across, cuppish form, loose petals, poor substance. Good amount of bloom but below average repeater. Nothing noteworthy on this rose — better one Ernest H. Morse than a bucketful of these. Upright vigorous plant, medium green matt foliage, late season mildew.

ORANGE CASCADE, Cl. Min. (Moore '78) (Unnamed seedling x Magic Wand). Orange blend (lb), 10-20 petals. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 14", Sask.): 1" double bloom, cupped form, good substance, numerous clusters but loses color quickly. Drops its petals faster than any other rose. Even though it won an award in our show I'm discarding it. Upright vigorous growth habit, abundant foliage, no disease.

ORANGE FIRE, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ORANGE MAJESTY, H.T. (McConnell, Canada — year of introduction not known). Bright orange. M.D. Kirkland (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5', Ont.): Very large attractive bloom, excellent form, good substance. Very impressed — wins first prize nearly every time but sometimes a little early for spring show. Much like Tropicana but much larger bloom, however less of them. Vigorous growth habit, bright green foliage, no disease, hardy.

OVATION, H.T. (Weeks '77). Orange-red (or), 25 petals. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Good exhibition form — high centered but occasionally split if weather is wet. Has produced some fine show bloom in warm dry weather. Fair substance, borne one or several to a stem. Upright branching growth habit, strong dark green leathery foliage, no disease. Will try another season only.

PARADISE, H.T. (Weeks '78) (Swarthmore x unnamed variety). Silvery lavender/washed pink/ruby red edges, 26-30 petals. AARS '79. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", Sask.): 4-5" diameter double bloom — quite a steady bloomer with 3 or 4 at once. High centered exhibition form, good substance. Lots of comment as to its beauty but personally not too impressed. Compact growth habit, scarce foliage, no disease. Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Double bloom, excellent form, very good substance — looks like the best of the '79 A.A.R.s. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4½-5', Cal.): Magenta-cherry edges deepen over the pink-lavender color, a little fading this summer

but it is a real people stopper. Wet foggy weather here has damaged blooms badly — fall should produce better color. Sweet perfume, H.T. form, good substance. Upright branching grower, semi-glossy foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Cal.): High centered exhibition form, long stems, good substance, repeats well. Certainly unique but not yet sure we like it. Good for showing. Tall grower, dark green foliage, some mildew. T. Graham (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Excellent form, very good substance, very free blooming, a purple form of Peace. Vigorous growth habit, excellent foliage, very disease free. Tony James (2 pls. 1 yr. 34″, B.C.): Interesting and attractive colour, good form, good substance, blooms last well and stand up to rain. A promising rose — I have one standard and one bush. Moderately vigorous upright growth habit, medium green foliage, some mildew. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Only fair form, not good substance — perhaps I got a poor plant — will try again next year. No disease. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Neb.): Classic exhibition form, excellent substance, usually comes one to a stem. Took them long enough to classify this rose so it could be shown — I only hope some judges don't downgrade it because of the color. It will be a standard of all mauve roses from here on — far superior to anything introduced in this class. Upright growth habit, no disease. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, B.C.): First bloom was of exquisite beauty, urn shaped, perfect centres, very good substance. Repeat bloom abundant but small, loose form and ruby red tint on edges became blotchy. Bloomed too early for show. Holds well, exciting color combination. Upright bushy plant, dark green glossy foliage, mildew prone. George Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 32″, Ont.): Medium sized, well formed buds and blooms in 2 bursts. Good exhibition form — looks very attractive first year. Older plantings seen were very fine. Bushy growth habit, bloom could have more petals. Joseph Mars (2 pls. 2 yrs. 24″, N.Y.): Excellent form and substance, good repeater, blooms not too big, spectacular color. Upright growth habit, good foliage, disease free, hardy. Mrs. Lillian Moir (1 pl. 1 yr. 16-18″, Man.): Good size double bloom, prize-winning form, very good substance, repeated well for first year. Fascinating rose to grow for color, if nothing else, but it is also fragrant and long lasting on bush and when cut. 2 left on bush were in good shape for 3 weeks. Well shaped bush, rich green foliage, no disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. med. tall, Alta.): Good high centered form, above average substance, small but well formed, repeats well. As a newly planted bush it snapped back well from our cold spring. Colour combination

is yummy — only wish blooms were larger. Robust grower, dark green foliage, no disease. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 2+′, Cal.): Bloom is unusual — deeper and better colour than most in this class. Good classic form and good substance but I received a poor bush — slow growth and only 12 blooms to September. Bud is stunning but red petal edge color flows over open bloom — not attractive. Upright growth habit, average foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (2 pls. 1 yr. 30″, B.C.): Double 4½″ bloom, high centered form, good substance, good amount of bloom and repeats well. Very attractive in bud but fades into an insipid color in hot sun — does not warrant publicity given to it on the first year's showing. Upright strong plant, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

PATRICIAN, H.T. (Warriner '75) (Fragrant Cloud x Proud Land). Crimson (mr), 25-30 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Long buds, high centered bloom, average substance, early flowering, blows fast. Color not pleasing — too 'blue'. It defoliates. Tall grower, large foliage, mildews. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): 4″ bloom, mostly confused centers, average not classic form, poor substance, petals burn badly. Crimson to lighter red in centre, dull reverse. Comes in singles and sprays, repeats well but some weak necks. Not very attractive in any stage — will replace it. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, leathery, red-brown when young.

PEACHES 'N CREAM, Min. (Woolcock '76). Creamy white/pink edge (pb), 30 petals. Elaine Cochran (1-18″ tree, 2 bushes, 2 yrs. 12-14″, Cal.): Long exhibition buds, exhibition HT type form, excellent substance, stiff petals are arranged perfectly. Lovely color combination. Reminds me of a baby "Little Darling" — one of the parents. Sweet fragrance, and a sweetie in all respects, but could bloom more. Upright branching plant, small dark green foliage, no disease. George Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 15″, Ont.): Double bloom, buds somewhat globular. Free blooming — one of the best garden varieties — nothing I have is similar. Bushy growth habit, free of disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 5-6″, Alta.): Beautiful H.T. type bloom — a real beauty. Only wish there were more. Good growth, some mildew noted.

PEACHY WHITE, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Darling x Red Germain). Apricot blend (w), 15 petals. Anne Graber (2 pls. 2 & 3 yrs. 12″, Ont.): 1½″-2″ blooms, lovely peach bud, very good semi-double.

Lots of blooms — singles and 2s and 3s. Upright plant, medium green, large glossy foliage.

PEARL DAWN, Min. (Saville '75) [(Cecile Bruner x Perla de Montserrat) x Perla de Montserrat]. Medium pink (mp), 24-28 petals. Anne Graber (3 pls. 3 & 4 yrs. 6″, Ont.): ¾″ bloom, nice micro but bloom shatters. Compact grower, tiny light green foliage, watch for mites, hardy.

PEGGY NETHERTHORPE, H.T. (Delbard '74) [(Voeux de Bonheur x Chic Parisien) x (Michele Meilland x Mme. S. Perraud)]. Medium pink (mp), 35 petals. Mrs. Moir (5 pls. 4 yrs., Man.): Rich pink color, good exhibition rose, excellent substance, good size, holds well, fragrant. A very satisfying rose — prolific bloomer and repeats well — a joy to share with friends, and usually cooperates by blooming at show time. Good shaped bush, fairly disease resistant foliage, hardy.

PHOENIX, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PIÑATA, L.F.C. (Suzuki '77). Hot red/deep yellow base (yb). Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, B.C.): Small 2″ bloom, cushion-like, 4-5 to a spray, flat form, very good substance. Another 'climber' that refuses to climb — grows and blooms like a floribunda. Colour is very hot — eye catching! Bushy upright growth habit, small medium green foliage, no disease.

PLAYBOY (Cheerio), Fl. (Cocker '76) [(City of Leeds x (Channelle x Piccadilly)]. Peach yellow blend, 6 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 20″, B.C.): Single 3″ diameter bloom, flat form, good substance, a little sparse for bloom in first year, repeats fairly well. Nicely colored rose. Poor performance could be result of late spring planting. Low compact growth habit, light green glossy foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36″, B.C.): Healthy plant. Lovely coloured blooms but they fade quickly. Borne one or two blooms to a stem.

PRECIOUS PLATINUM, H.T. (Dickson '74) (Red Planet x Franklin Engelmann). Crimson (mr), 35 petals, J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4′, Cal.): Double, long lasting bloom, urn shape, tremendous substance, long stems, repeats often. A great rose for garden and cutting. Shimmering color and splendid foliage. Tall grower, leathery foliage, very disease-resistant. E.B. Jubien (3 pls. 5 yrs. 42″, Que.):

4-4½" bloom, double, excellent substance — I think Dickson is correct in calling it a good tall bedding rose. Excellent foliage, no disease, hardy. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', B.C.): Bud ovoid, opens to loose, formal arrangement of very thick, broad petals of outstanding substance. Slow repeater but all blooms come one to a stem, last long on bush and when cut. Best substance of any rose I know. Tall spreading growth habit, dark green leathery foliage, no disease. Joseph Mars (1 pl. 2 yrs. 48", N.Y.): Excellent bloom but form could be better. Many blooms, good repeater, good for arrangements of all one type roses as there are so many blooms. Long lasting on bush. Thick foliage on upright bush, disease-resistant, hardy. Surprise of the newcomers. Judy Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Well formed, large and full, lasts well and almost continuous blooms. Highly recommended. Mine is in too much shade but no mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PRISCILLA BURTON, Fl. (McGredy '77). Maroon red/silver eye (rb), 6-8 petals. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Ont.): Single bloom, good form and substance, charming rose. Reddish stems but could produce more bloom — looking for more action second year. Upright growth habit, dark green foliage, some blackspot. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", B.C.): Single 3" diameter bloom, flat form, good substance, average amount of blooms, repeats fairly well. Like most single varieties, needs to be mass planted to be effective. Much like Picasso in colour. Sprawling growth habit, dark green matt foliage, no disease.

PRISTINE, H.T. (Warriner '77) (White Masterpiece x First Prize). White/lavender shading (w), 25-30 petals. Elaine Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 5½-6', Cal.): Rather smallish buds grow slowly to large exhibition rose with outstanding substance. Bloom has frosty sheen and almost every rose is exhibition — has won Queen of Show at National Rose Shows. Slightly fragrant. Husky bushes are so vigorous with very large leathery foliage and big stiff stems. Many canes produced each year — needs room to grow. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, pleasing color, long stems, repeats well — plant has improved as it becomes established. Great for showing. Short plant with very large foliage, some mildew. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5½', B.C.): Classic beautiful form, outstanding substance, exquisite in every stage. 5½" open bloom has red and gold stamens. Extremely vigorous plant with many basal shoots, grows very tall with abundant, dark green leathery foliage.

Blooms come in singles and small sprays — if only it had a few more petals and a few more blooms. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Alta.): Exquisite form, perfect exhibition form, excellent substance. One of the most gorgeous rose I have — was Best White at the Calgary Horticultural Show. Vigorous somewhat spreading growth habit, shiny green foliage, no disease noted, excellent for hardiness. Judy Packard (Cal.): This is a kind of warning — this rose is quite spectacular but it is a bit dangerous. Has a huge plant, sensational large flower but it is viciously thorny and should be planted where it will not be dangerous to people or pets.

PROMISE, H.T. (Warriner '76) (South Seas x Peace). Light dawn pink (lp). Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 36″, Ont.): Flattish but good form bloom, good substance, fragrant. Not too prolific — will give it another year, but it is a nice rose. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, some blackspot, hardy. J. Ghio (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3′, Cal.): "Peace" type form, average substance, a nice rose when we first grew it but has progressively declined since. Repeats average. Semi-spreading grower, mildews. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. med. tall, Ont.): Excellent form, good substance, exhibition bloom but sparse. A good light pink. Good growth habit, good disease-free foliage.

PUPPY LOVE, Min. (Schwartz '78) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Orange red (ob), 20-25 petals. Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 7″, Ont.): Beautiful bloom, very good substance — looks like a good one. Elaine Cochran (2 10″ trees, 1 pl. 2 yrs. 10″, Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, ovoid buds, blooms 1 to a stem or small clusters with only 3s. Rich butter-yellow with pinkish-orange flushed over open bloom, sunset colours. Low bushy growth habit, dark green semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Ont.): H.T. exhibition form, excellent substance, in singles, good repeat. One of the nicest — will increase. Vigorous bushy plant, large dark green foliage, no disease. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): Small button-like, somewhat frilly bloom, cupped form, very good substance, but too few blooms on my first year plant to form opinion. Upright plant, small medium green matt foliage, no disease. George Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Ont.): Exhibition form, beautifully coloured blend but fades to duller open bloom. Not too plentiful first year. Good bud but not too many petals. Bushy growth habit, free of disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. Alta.): Exhibition type bloom, no sprays, good flower production. Neat compact plant. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Sask.): Double 1.3-1.5″ across, exhibition form,

excellent substance, borne singly or in small clusters. Very striking color — reminds me of hybrid tea Double Delight. Vigorous growth habit, large dark green foliage, no disease.

PURPLE SPLENDOR, Fl. (LeGrice '76) (News x Overture). Glowing purple (m), 26 petals. George Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 20″, Ont.): Semi-double blooms of fine clear purple — does not shatter. Little growth to date and short. Colour makes it a sensation at rose shows.

RAINBOW, S. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

RAZZLE DAZZLE, Fl. (Warriner '76). red and white bicolor (rb), 26 petals. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, B.C.): Small 3″ H.T. form bloom, slight fragrance, classic form, good substance, comes in small trusses. Too small to win prizes on show table — only an average floribunda. Upright vigorous grower, medium green leathery foliage, no disease.

RED CASCADE, Cl. Min. (Moore '76). Bright cherry red (dr), 36 petals. Anne Graber (5 pls. 2 & 3 yrs. 3′ x 3′, Ont.): 1″, clusters all along stem, cupped form, repeats all season. Makes a good show in raised planter. Spreading vigorous growth habit, small medium green foliage, mildews, hardy. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 4 yrs. 24″, B.C.): Small bloom, cupped to loose form, good substance, borne in clusters, fully petalled, repeats well. I believe this miniature is excellent for hanging baskets and greenhouse culture. Have seen some beautiful specimens but mine growing outdoors and as a climber does not live up to its potential. Too stiff to train. Small dark green glossy foliage, mildews.

RED FLUSH, Min. (Schwartz '78). Red (mr). Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 14″, Ont.): Cupped bloom, 1″ diameter, opens flat — not exhibition quality. Very profuse, in clusters, lasts well — makes a great show in garden. Vigorous grower, medium green large leaves, bad mildew. Larry Lougheed (1 pl. 1 yr. 10″, Ont.): Good form and substance, never out of bloom, one of the best red miniatures available. Makes a lovely hanging basket. Branching growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 6-7″, Alta.): Exhibition H.T. form, not sprays, fair repeat — I think this one will be better with age.

RED FOUNTAIN, Cl. (Williams '73). Dark red (dr), 25 petals. Ken Combs (1 pl. 4 yrs. 9′, Man.): Medium size, semi-double bloom. A good amount of bloom for first time in 4 years. Tried a new method of

winter protection — heaped it with rock wool insulation and plastic early in November. Was going to chuck it out but after seeing this year's bloom decided to keep it another year. Cupped form, good substance. Strong canes, lots of dark green foliage, no disease, very hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

RED MAJESTY, H.T. (McConnell '78). Bright red. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Very good bloom, good form and substance, high centered crown. Medium glossy green foliage, no disease, hardy.

RED REFLECTION, H.T. (Warriner '75) (Tropicana x Living Fire). Cherry red (mr). Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', B.C.): Bright red with velvety petals, lighter reverse. Ovoid bud, opens sometimes to exhibition form but mostly confused centres. Borne in singles and small trusses, repeats rather slowly. Good for planting in middle of rose bed — tall grower. Leathery, sparse, dark green foliage, no disease.

RISE 'N SHINE, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x Yellow Magic). Medium to deep yellow (my), 35-40 petals. Karen Mychaluk (2 pls. 1 yr. 7-8", Alta.): Borne in sprays and individually. Can be exhibition, good substance — a good yellow mini. Vigorous upright growth habit, good foliage, no disease. Elaine Cochran (1 bush, 3 14" trees, 4 yrs. 16", Cal.): The best golden-yellow miniature hybridized to date — always on the winner's circle. Beautiful long buds open to perfect show blooms, high centered, the best substance, good lasting quality. In medium clusters of five to a stem, and drops petals cleanly. Slightly fragrant. Upright branching growth habit, medium green matt foliage, disease resistant. Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Ont.): 1½" bloom, H.T. exhibition form, not too many blooms first year — will see if there is more bloom once established. Spreading growth habit, large dark green foliage, no disease. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 14", B.C.): Beautiful in all stages — high bud of classic form, very good substance, excellent for exhibition — tremendous improvement on Yellow Doll. Very floriferous producing good sprays as well as single blooms. Long lasting on bush and when cut. Bushy compact plant, dark green glossy foliage, no disease. Anne Rendle (2 pls. 1 yr. 12", B.C.): Nice in bud stage — quilled and pointed petals, good substance, but fades in last stage of bloom. Exhibition plant if cut in bud. Compact growth habit, medium foliage, no disease.

RITA, Fl. (Fryers '77) (Karl Herbst x Pinocchio). Medium pink (mp). Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Many blooms about 2-3"

diameter on each stem, very double form, opens fast but repeats well. Bought it because of its name — pleased I did! Medium growth habit, outstanding disease-free foliage.

ROSAMUNDE, Fl. (Kordes '78). Pink (lp). A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 18", Ont.): Very free bloomer, good form and substance — one of the better pinks. Bushy growth habit, good disease-free foliage.

ROSARIUM UETERSEN, Cl. (Kordes '78). Deep pink (dp). J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 5-6', Cal.): Very double bloom, very full form, great substance — a super new climber even on first year. Seems to be always in bloom, and long lasting. Beautiful foliage and well clothed but thorny stems. No disease. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 55", Sask.): Double bloom, main blossom 2¾", several blooms per cluster, sort of confused centres, fair to good substance. Attractive arrangement of blooms — as main blossom opens four buds spaced evenly directly behind. Fragrance like Alyssum. Very floriferous in July, some clusters in late August. Highly recommended — will be great if it winters in Regina. Strong upright grower, rich shiny medium green foliage, no disease, curculio likes this one.

ROSE PARADE, Fl. (Williams '74). (Sumatra x Queen Elizabeth). Coral peach (pb), 30-35 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2', Cal.): Ruffled form, good substance, repeats often, usually in clusters. Good in all respects except for insipid color. Compact grower, bronzy colored disease-free foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ROSETONE, Min. (Moore '76). Medium pink (mp). Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1 yr. 7", B.C.): Ordinary pink, rather dull. Globular bloom, average substance, could be exhibition when ½ open. Not a very exciting miniature — there are many better ones. Lacks vigor — thin stems are too weak to hold a small spray — most lay on ground. Medium green matt foliage, no disease.

ROSI MITTERMAIER, Fl. (Kordes '77). Orange red (or), 25 petals. J. Ghio (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Cupped shaped bloom, good substance, repeats well, in clusters and singles. Good garden subject. Semi spreading growth, mid green foliage, some mildew. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Double 3" diameter bloom, flat cuppish form, good substance, repeats very well with lots of bloom. Very startling colour — a dozen or so bushes planted together would be very impressive. Upright compact bush, small dark green foliage, no disease. A. West (3 pls. 1 yr. 15", Ont.): Excellent ground cover —

good substance, very free bloomer, showy color. Low sprawling growth habit, good foliage, disease-free.

ROYAL SALUTE, Min. (McGredy '76). Medium red (mr), 26 petals. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 4 yrs. 12", B.C.): 1½" bloom, loose form, pointed petals, very good substance, comes singly and in small sprays. In the East I grew it on budded understock — very bushy but produced too few flowers. A rooted cutting from that plant does very well here. Grown in a pot, brought me a first prize in its class in local show. Plant always looks neat, petals fall off cleanly, and blooms evenly distributed through the bush. Bushy compact grower, abundant leathery foliage, no disease. C.D. Yeomans (B.C.): Flowers too large for a mini, one or two to a stem, not exciting. Nice bushy plant, healthy.

RUGUL, Min. (DeRuiter '75) (Rosy Jewel x Allgold). Yellow (my). Also known as 'Tapis Jaune.' U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 14", B.C.): Double 1½" diameter bloom, high centered form, good substance, repeats very well with loads of blooms. Could be classed as miniature or floribunda — classification was changed. Very colourful foreground plant or border. Low squat grower, light green glossy small foliage, no disease.

SASSY LASSIE, Min. (Williams '75) (Seedling x Over the Rainbow). Peach pink/golden base (yb), 28-30 petals. Anne Graber (2 pl. 1 & 2 yrs. 10", Ont.): 1½" blooms, cupped form, but too few of them — will give it one more year. Small bronzy green foliage. Hardy. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Sask.): Yellow color with pink edges is an exciting contract. Double 2" flowers in clusters, excellent substance, a bit like Puppy Love but larger flower. Very attractive even when faded. Not a heavy bloomer yet. Spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

SCHERZO, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SCHNEEWALZER, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SCHWEIZER GOLD, H.T. (Kordes '74) (Peery Gynt x King's Ransom). Medium gold (my). Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", Sask.): Medium size 4" double bloom, high centered, good substance, repeat bloomer. This is a fairly good yellow but was one of the unfortunate bushes damaged by night prowling animals. Weak growth habit,

small scarce foliage, mildews, winters here. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½′, Neb.): Possible exhibition form, good substance, but so far they all have a tendency to split. Does not rate as high with me as King's Ransom or Grandpa Dickson but feel it has a place in my garden. May be a better performer next season — plants I received from one supplier are all below normal. Upright plant, light green foliage, no disease noted. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½′, Ont.): Excellent form, good substance, prolific — different one of the better yellows — a joy. Vigorous grower, excellent foliage, disease-free.

SEABREEZE, Min. (Lemrow '76) (Unknown x White Fairy). Medium pink (mp). Anne Graber (1 pl. 3 yrs. 16″, Ont.): ½″ bloom in cone-shaped clusters — exhibit as a spray. Cupped form, profuse bloomer, unusual — I like it. Pink color with touch of green, fades to white. Upright growth habit, medium green, dull small foliage, no disease, hardy. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 14″, Sask.): Small flowers in clusters, not highly double, cupped form, good substance, light to pale pink, fading to white. Needs constant grooming — its form and wishy-washy color have convinced me to discard it. Bushy plant, large medium green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

SEASHELL, H.T. (Kordes '76) (Unnamed cultivar x Konigin der Rosen). Soft coral pink (ab), 45-50 petals. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, B.C.): 3″ ovoid bud, well arranged petals, very good substance, but always in big 4-5 bloom clusters — grows like a floribunda. Soft coral pink with white tips, which I don't like, short thin stems which break off very easily. Upright growth habit, medium green smallish foliage, no disease, average.

SHALOM, Cl. (Poulsen '75) (Kordes Korona seedling x Kordes Korona seedling). Scarlet, 60 petals. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5′, Cal.): Huge clusters, nice color, ruffled form, O.K. substance, repeats average but more of a pillar than climber. Olive green foliage, no disease. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3′, Sask.): very double, 2½″ flowers in small clusters, flat form, good substance but occasional tip burn, 2 cycles of bloom per year, opens fast. Brilliant color is eye-catching. Not too vigorous for a climber — more like a shrub. Has been watered sparingly. Dark green abundant foliage, no disease, hardy with protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SHIRAKAWA STAR, H.T. (Suzuki '75) (Red sport of Tropicana). Orange red, 35 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 36″, B.C.): Double, 3½″ bloom, loose cuppish form, poor substance,

average amount of bloom, slow to repeat. Not overly impressive in its maiden year — must improve next year or will be discarded. Upright strong grower, dark green matt foliage, mildews.

SHOCKING BLUE, Fl. (Kordes '74) (Unnamed seedling x Silver Star). Deep pink with lavender shading (m). A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Loose form, good substance, free bloomer, very interesting. Dwarf growth habit, good foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SILVER JUBILEE, H.T. (Cocker '77) [(Parkdirektor Riggers x Piccadilly) x Mischief]. Coral pink (pb), 30-35 petals. Eliane Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½-3′, Cal.): Soft medium pink bloom with coral shading, long slender buds open to quite beautiful exhibition blooms with very good substance. Floriferous, sweet fragrance, but all short stems. Hope it will do better in another spot, disappointed so far. Short compact bushy growth habit, no disease. T. Graham (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2′, Ont.): Excellent show quality form, excellent substance, prolific — consider this a super pink rose. Bushy grower, good foliage, disease-free, hardy. Tony James (1 pl. 1 yr. 31″, B.C.): Classic H.T. exhibition form, good substance, reasonably long lasting and quite free flowering but flowers not very large this first year. This rose, budded on canina rootstock, has made good progress and promises to be a most attractive garden rose. Vigorous upright but bushy growth habit, medium green shiny foliage, slight mildew. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (2 pls. 1 yr. 30″, B.C.): Classic form, very good substance, medium size, high centers, very floriferous but produces 4-5 bloom sprays on relatively short canes with all the buds bunched together. Hard to disbud for showing in specimen class — should have more H.T. spray classes in our shows for roses of this type. Excellent garden rose. Compact bushy plant, medium green glossy foliage, no disease. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ky): High centered, well formed but quite small, fair substance — so far a very undesirable floribunda type — no long stems. Will give it a second year. Dense low growth habit, small leaves, will blackspot.

SIR HARRY PILKINGTON, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SLEEPY TIME, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SMALL WORLD, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Chief and Fire Princess). Rich orange red, 20-22 petals. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 10″,

Sask.): Small flowers in clusters, not highly double, cupped form, good substance. Rather dainty but inconspicuous near the larger varieties. Bushy spreading plant, tiny, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SMARTY, Fl. (Inter Plant '77) (Yesterday x unnamed seedling). Pale pink fading to white, 7 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, B.C.): Single 1½″ diameter bloom, flat form, good substance, good amount of bloom, repeating well. Beautiful rose, bred chiefly for ground cover. A mound or slope covered with this rose would be a real eye-catcher. Sprawling growth habit, light green glossy foliage, no disease.

STACEY SUE, Min. (Moore '76) (Ellen Poulsen x Fairy Princess). Soft pink, 60 petals. Anne Graber (5 pls. 3 & 4 yrs. 8″, Ont.): 1″ blooms in clusters, no fragrance but a lovely micro — always in bloom. Spreading growth habit, small glossy medium green foliage, no disease.

STARGLO, Min. (Williams '73) (Little Darling x Jet Trail). White (w). Karen Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs., Alta.): One of my best minis — good for cutting and exhibition — a real gem. Borne in sprays and individual blooms, large mini, growth and foliage match. No disease, good for hardiness. (Last year for reporting this rose).

STARS 'N STRIPES, Min. (Moore '76) [(Little Chief x unnamed seedling) x (Little Darling x Ferdinand Pichard)]. Red and white striped (rb), 18-23 petals. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 3 yrs. 8-10″, Alta.): Novelty rose, occasionally exhibition, comes both in sprays and single blooms — gets better with age. Foliage is a bit different. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs., B.C.): Nice garden plant, ususually has one or two flowers, nice to have around.

STRAWBERRY CRUSH, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

STRAWBERRY SWIRL, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x unnamed mini seedling). Pink, red & white blend (rb). Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 8″, Ont.): Hard to describe but as beautiful as her name — hope it's hardy because I hope to see many more blooms next season. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr., Alta.): Not exhibition rose — novelty type only. Growth is good but some mildew. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, Sask.): 1.3-1.4″ flowers, double, cupped form, excellent substance, bud is squarish and mossed. Borne in clusters, mostly pink

and white. Not particularly appealing but certainly different from most miniatures. Wonderful spicy scent. Really rambles and much too vigorous for pot culture indoors. Large, dark green foliage, touch of mildew.

SUGAR ELF, Min. (Moore '74). [(R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x Debbie]. Deep pink/gold (pb), 10-20 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 4 yrs. 14", Ont.): 1" blooms in clusters, frilly petals, loose form. Heavy bloomer in spring, intermittent thereafter. Vigorous plant, glossy, tiny dark green leaves. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUNDOWNER, Gr. (McGredy '78) (Bond Street x Peer Gynt). AARS '79. Coral-orange (ab), 48 petals. Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 3 yrs. 5½'-6, Cal.): Clear apricot-salmon with orange shading that deepens as bloom ages but fades in wet weather. Tapered buds, high pointed and notched, show quality form, good substance. A few clusters but single stem blooms are perfect. Fruit fragrance. Intermittent bloomer. Tall upright growth habit, leathery medium green foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): High centered form, good substance, long stems, single blooms and beautiful color — a pleasant surprise. Tall grower, olive green foliage, some mildew. Larry Lougheed (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Ont.): Lovely colour but bloom opens too fast and is too flat. Average to repeat. Medium green foliage, some blackspot. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): Ovoid bud opens to high centered 4" bloom, slight fragrance, classic form, good substance, bright orange with gold overtones. So far it fails to reach the expected 6' height or bushy growth — have high hopes for next year. Blooms come mostly singly on good 18" stems. Upright grower, dark green leathery foliage, no disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½-4', Alta.): Can't tell you too much about this one — it's just coming into bloom. Color does seem good. Good growth habit, sparse foliage, no disease noted. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", B.C.): Double 4½" bloom, high centers, good substance. Repeats fairly well with good amount of bloom. Nicely coloured rose and holds it in sun or rain — the best of last years AARS winners. Upright strong grower, medium green matt foliage, no disease.

SUNDUST, Min. (Moore '76). Apricot-yellow (yb). Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", B.C.): Dusty gold in bud, fades badly and quickly. Urn shaped when open, too large and too loose. It's only beautiful when in bud. Rangy growth habit, dark green foliage, very thorny and coarse plant, mildew prone. Brian Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Sask.):

Flowers 1.5-1.8″, exhibition form, fair substance, opening very fast, in clusters, not too floriferous. Grown under adverse conditions — must move to better location for better evaluation. Upright growth habit, sparse foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

SUNFIRE, Fl. (Warriner '73) (Tropicana x Zorina). Vermilion (or). Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½′, B.C.): Smallish very double bloom, exhibition form, very good substance, borne in singles and small clusters on long stems. Provides bright colour in centre of rose bed and holds bloom for a long time. Tall grower, vigorous, leathery foliage, no disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr. 3′, Alta.): One of the best floribundas I have, Tropicana-like form and colour but plenty of sprays — I like this one. An arranger's delight, lots of individual blooms. Big vigorous plant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUN MAID, Min. (Meilland '72). Orange. Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 8″, Ont.): Double bloom, lasts well. A personal favourite — the brightest little rose in my mini garden. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUNSILK, Fl. (Fryers '74) (Pink Parfait x Red Gold seedling). Lemon yellow (my), 30-35 petals. J.Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Exhibition form, average substance, usually single blooms, repeats well. A nice modest color that we need in the garden. Tallish growth habit, light green foliage, mildews. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUSAN HAMPSHIRE (Meinatac), H.T. (Meilland '73) [(Monique x Symphonie) x Maria Callas]. Light fuchsia pink, 40 petals. Ken Combs (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½′, Man.): Large bloom, high centered form, good substance. This is one of the best pink roses I have ever had, flowers one to a stem. Tall strong stems, light green foliage and lots of it. No disease. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Neb.): Excellent form rose that comes as a cropper but what a crop. Very good substance, gets better with age. Upright bushy grower, excellent foliage, healthy as a horse, winters extremely well — will increase. Mrs. Wm. McCann (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Lovely large blooms of exhibition form, high centered and many petals, very good substance, color and form hold well. Wanted this beautiful rose from first time I saw it — has much appeal in garden and on showbench. Rates highly as an outstanding solid pink. Upright bushy growth habit, light green foliage, no disease so far. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUSAN MASSAU (Susan), H.T. ('72) (Colour Wonder x Liberty Bell). Yellow blend (yb). Reta Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Very

double bloom — excellent form and substance. One of my very top roses. Very good foliage, some blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SWANY, Fl. (Meilland '78) (Rose Sempervirens x Mlle. Marthe Caron). White (w), 45 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 12″, B.C.): Double 1″ diameter bloom, flat cuppish form, good substance, good amount of bloom, repeats well. Another new ground cover type rose — ideal for banks or slopes — we intend to increase quantity. Low growth habit, light green matt foliage, no disease.

SWEDISH DOLL, Min. (Moore '76). Coral red (dp), 15-25 petals. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs., Alta.): Always in bloom, in sprays or individual blooms. Poor as cut bloom but definitely good in garden. Some mildew. Brian Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 19″, Sask.): 1.5″ flowers, in clusters. Form approaches exhibition, good substance. Survived -35° C without protection although it killed to ground level. Grew back vigorously and bloomed sooner than varieties that wintered better. Reasonably steady bloomer this year. Light green foliage, no disease.

SYLVIA, H.T. (Kordes '78) (Carina x seedling). Pink (dp), 36-42 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 48″, B.C.): Double 4½″ bloom, high centered form, good substance, repeats well with large amount of bloom. Lovely shade of pink — pales with age which enhances its beauty. A real worthy addition. Very strong upright grower, dark green matt foliage, slight mildew.

TAXI, H.T. (Poulsen '75). Dark red (dr), 30-36 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 28″, B.C.): Double 4″ diameter blooms, flat form, fair substance. Average amount of bloom, but not too hasty in repeating. Early spring blooms quite attractive, however as heat appeared it blued or faded — its loose floppy petals are a distinct disadvantage. Upright strong growth, medium green matt foliage, no disease.

THE HUNTER, S. (hybridizer and date not known — can you help?). Dark red (dr). Rosemary Pauer (1 pl. 2 yrs. 18″, Ont.): Unscented, rather sparse bloom, fairly loose form, substance nothing special. "Robin's pincushion" each year and I am new to roses so do not know wether this can be treated or if it comes with the plant! Not a striking plant, which was far out performed by petunias in the mixed border, both in bloom and height. Would not replace. Hardy.

THE SUN, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TINY WARRIOR, Min. (Williams '75). Deep cherry red, white edging (rb). Anne Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 9″, Ont.): Flat form, 1″ bloom. Upright growth habit, small, flat dark glossy foliage, mildews.

TOCADE, H.T. (Meilland '76). Salmon, 40 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, B.C.): Double 4″ blooms, average repeater. A nice rose with unusually thick, heavy petals. Keeps its colour quite well in the sun and rain. Upright plant, medium green matt foliage, no disease.

TOPSI, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TOWNSWOMAN, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TRAUMEREI (Korrei), Fl, (Kordes '73) (Königin der Rosen x seedling). Orange pink (ob). R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Double bloom, excellent form, good substance, like a small Tropicana. Hope for more bloom next year. Medium full growth habit. Judy Packard (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Cal.): Delightful bloom, large velvety rounded petals, and plenty of them. Lovely form with excellent substance and blooms last a week or more. Truly a H.T. type, being about 4″ across. Easy to grow, continuous bloomer, have ordered one more. Upright plant, thick dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TRUMPETER, Fl. (McGredy '78) [Satchmo x (Hamburger Phoenix x Dance de Feu x Evelyn Fison x (R. macrophylla coryana x Tantau's Triumph)]. Brilliant orange red (or), 39 petals. Elaine Cochran (4 pls. 1 yr. 3½′, Cal.): Decorative form, cupped blooms borne on long stems with large trusses of blooms so bright you can see them a mile away. Floriferous habit — just about covers plant. Blooms drop petals cleanly. Several in 24″ tubs performed as well as those in garden. Upright spreading compact habit, plants clothed with glossy foliage, very disease-resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Bloom in clusters mostly but some singles. Cupped form, substance is O.K. From Satchmo but definitely not an improvement on it. Medium spreading growth, bronzy foliage, some mildew. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 30″, B.C.): Double 2½″ bloom, good substance, flat cuppish form, lots of bloom and repeats well. A really good new addition — very attractive unfading colour. Closely

resembles Evelyn Fison. Upright compact growth habit, dark green glossy foliage. No disease.

TWEETIE, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TYPHOO TEA, H.T. (McGredy '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Arthur Bell). Red/silver reverse (rb), 50 petals. C.D. Yeomans (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 60", B.C.): Blooms of show form in early summer, drop heads in hot weather. Fragrant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TYRIUS, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

VIA MALA, H.T. (Kordes '79) (Silver Star x Peer Gynt). White (w), 28-30 petals. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Ont.): Large double fragrant blooms, good form and substance. Very sparse bloomer but it is only the first year. Medium upright growth habit, medium green foliage, some blackspot. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4½', Cal.): Medium sized H.T. blooms with high centres that will be in the winners' circle. Exhibition form, outstanding substance, and blooms like mad and continuously. Wet fog rolls off like water off a duck's back. Strong vigorous plant with good branching. Disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3-4', Cal.): Bloom repeats well, exhibition form, great substance, long stems, some clustering — great promise as a super rose and may well be the best new rose in the garden. Tall spreading growth habit, light green foliage, no disease. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 7'. Ky.): High centered bloom, flat form, good substance. Undesirable climber-like growth which puts a question mark over this one but a very good white bloom. Disease resistant. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Excellent form, very good substance, will do well on show table (if it blooms on time). Sparse bloomer, but I am very impressed as I'm a white admirer. Disease free.

VIENNA WOODS, H.T. (Kordes '74) (Konigin der Rosen x seedling). Also called Wienerwald. Light salmon/fresh salmon (pb), 35-40 petals. Mrs. Wm. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Medium sized blooms, exhibtion form, good substance, most attractive in full bloom but will not make it in a show against regular sized H.T.s. Beautiful colour and throws loads of June blooms, has great garden value. Bushy low grower, good foliage, no disease. Judy Packard (2 pls. 1 & 2 yrs. 2½', Cal.): Very full blooms, about 3" diameter, lovely soft blended salmon pink color, very double form, average substance. On the new bush only 6 months from planting it had 22 lovely blooms

at one time, good for cut blooms too. Rounded bushy growth habit, lots of foliage, no disease. A. West (2pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Very prolific bloomer but rather small, good form, excellent substance, a real beauty! Not an exhibition rose. Good growth habit, lush foliage. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 42″, B.C.): Medium sized well shaped blooms of lovely colour but a sparse bloomer. Probably does better in a warmer climate. (Last year for reporting this rose).

VISION, H.T. (Poulsen '79). Salmon (dp), 25 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 36″, B.C.): Double 4½″ blooms, high centered form, good substance, good recurrent bloom with nice amount each time. Gave an excellent display throughout the season — we intend to increase quantity. Upright branching growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): Free flowering plant, good form, very good substance — this could be a real sleeper. Excellent growth habit, good foliage, free of disease.

VIVA, Fl. (Warriner '73). Deep red (dr). Reta Caldwell (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4′, Ont.): Many blooms, some single, others many on stems, very good substance — wish I had more bushes. Tall grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½′, B.C.): Medium size, H.T. type bloom, double formal form, very good substance, borne in singles and small clusters on long stems. Tall growing floribunda, holds colour and form very well, good repeater. Dark green, smallish leathery foliage, no disease. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr., Alta.): Dark velvety red blooms, borne individually one to a stem, no sprays. Lovely rose. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WATERCOLOR, Min. (Moore '76) [Rumba x (Little Darling x Red Germain)]. Medium pink (mp), 22-30 petals. Anne Leskiw (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6″, Sask.): 1¼″ bloom, double, exhibition cupped form, fair substance, sparse bloomer. Weak fragrance, opens quickly — not one of my favorites at all. New growth as the entire plant killed back to ground level. Dull mottled foliage, no disease, winter protection needed. Karen Mychaluk (1 pl.1 yr., Alta.): Didn't even last a summer!

WEE LASS, Min. (Moore '74)(Persian Princess x Persian Princess). Bright orange red (mr), 15-20 petals. Anne Graber (2 pls. 3 & 4 yrs. 14″, Ont.): Button like 1″ blooms, poor flat form, nothing special. Upright growth habit, small medium green foliage, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WHITE ANGEL, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WHITE GEM, Min. (Meilland '76) (Darling Flame x Jack Frost). White (m), 85-90 petals. Anne Graber (1 pl. 3 yrs. 18″, Ont.): exhibition H.T. form, fat bud, no fragrance, great form and healthiest looking plant in the garden. Very upright grower, large very glossy foliage, healthy, hardy.

WILD HONEY, H.T. (Weeks '77) (Unknown x unknown). Honey salmon (ab). J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3′, Cal.): Urn shaped form, average substance, usually single blooms — like an improved Pres. Hoover. Repeats average. Semi-tall growth habit, bronzy foliage, mildews.

WITCHERY, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WORLD ROSE, H.T. (Die Welt), (Kordes '77) (Seedling x Peer Gynt). Buff red/yellow orange, 25 petals. Mrs. J.H. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 2′, Ont.): High centered bloom, good substance and form, non fading — likes the cooler weather. Doesn't repeat well. Upright grower, medium green foliage, some blackspot. Hardy. Elaine Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4½′, Cal.): Large beautiful exhibition blooms, outstanding substance, non-fading, one bloom to a stem. Never needs disbudding but it's a real cropper and not floriferous at any time. Lovely color, worth the space, faint apple fragrance. Upright spreading growth habit, glossy mint-green foliage, blackspots in wet spring. Judy Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5′, Cal.): About one gorgeous rose a year and 9 quite ordinary. Form can be great, good substance. Moved it to more shaded location, now not so rampant and had a few more blooms than last year. Upright grower, large healthy foliage. Anne Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4′, B.C.): High centered exhibition bloom, excellent substance, borne singly — great performer in the second year of growth, constant bloom, would give this a full 9 rating. Upright grower, dark green large foliage, no disease whatever, excellent hardiness. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 3 yrs. 30″, B.C.): Double bloom, high centered form, good substance, a little sparse with bloom but repeats fairly well. We have increased quantity from 1 to 12 and it's made this cultivar more outstanding in mass — hard to beat for a garden variety. Upright compact growth habit, dark glossy red-veined foliage, no disease. A. West (2 pls. 1 yr. 3′, Ont.): Very good form, excellent substance, free bloomer — has

bloomed continuously. Vigorous growth habit, good foliage, disease-free.

YANKEE DOODLE, H.T. (Kordes '72) (Color Wonder x King's Ransom). Yellow/red blend (ob). Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Sask.): Cupped form, poor substance, double, repeat bloomer — either a very poor rose or just a poor plant. Spreading growth habit, light green foliage, mildews. M.D. Kirkland (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6', Ont.): Medium size bloom with high crown, good form, good substance, sweet scent. Got red ribbon this year for blend. Extremely vigorous plant, excellent foliage, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

YESTERDAY, S. (Harkness '74) [(Phyllis Bide x Shepherd's Delight) x Ballerina]. Rose to lilac pink (mp), 13 small petals. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 5 yrs. 72", B.C.): Excellent husky shrub as broad as it is tall, remontant, healthy foliage from top to toe. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ZINGER, Min. (Schwartz '77) (Zorina x Magic Carrousel). Crimson and scarlet (mr), 12 petals. Anne Graber (2 pls. 2 yrs. 10", Ont.): 1½" bloom, profuse, mostly singles, but not exhibition. Worth having just for velvet texture. Upright bushy growth habit, dull medium green foliage, some mildew. Hardy. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", B.C.): Semi-double bloom with golden stamens, long pointed bud opens to flat bloom, loose form, excellent substance. Very attractive, eye catching colour, repeats well, comes in singles and small sprays. Color is dark velvety red with burnt orange overtones. Upright bushy plant, medium green small glossy foliage, young foliage is reddish brown, ovate. No disease.

A root in the right soil,
Sun, rain, and a man's toil;
That, as a wise man knows,
Is all there is to a rose.
O. Mackenzie